



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



2 45 0294 5423



LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STANFORD

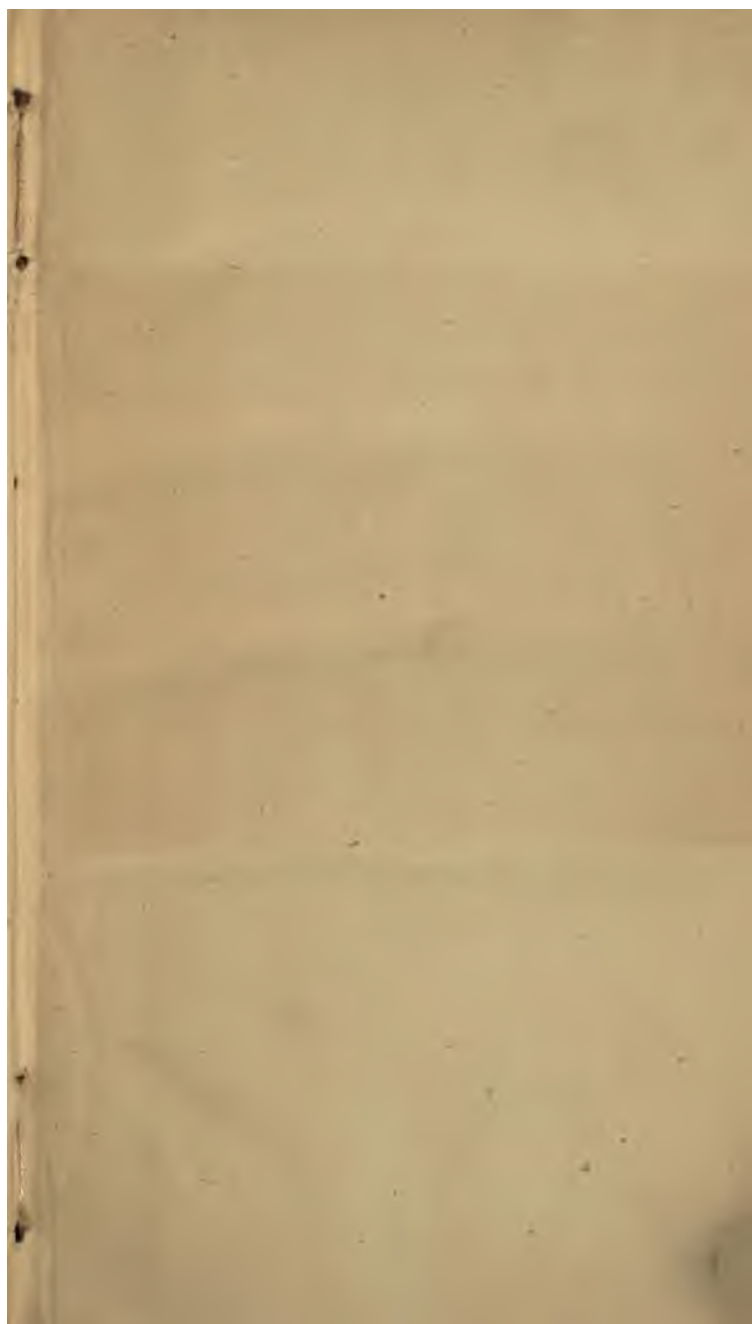
LANE

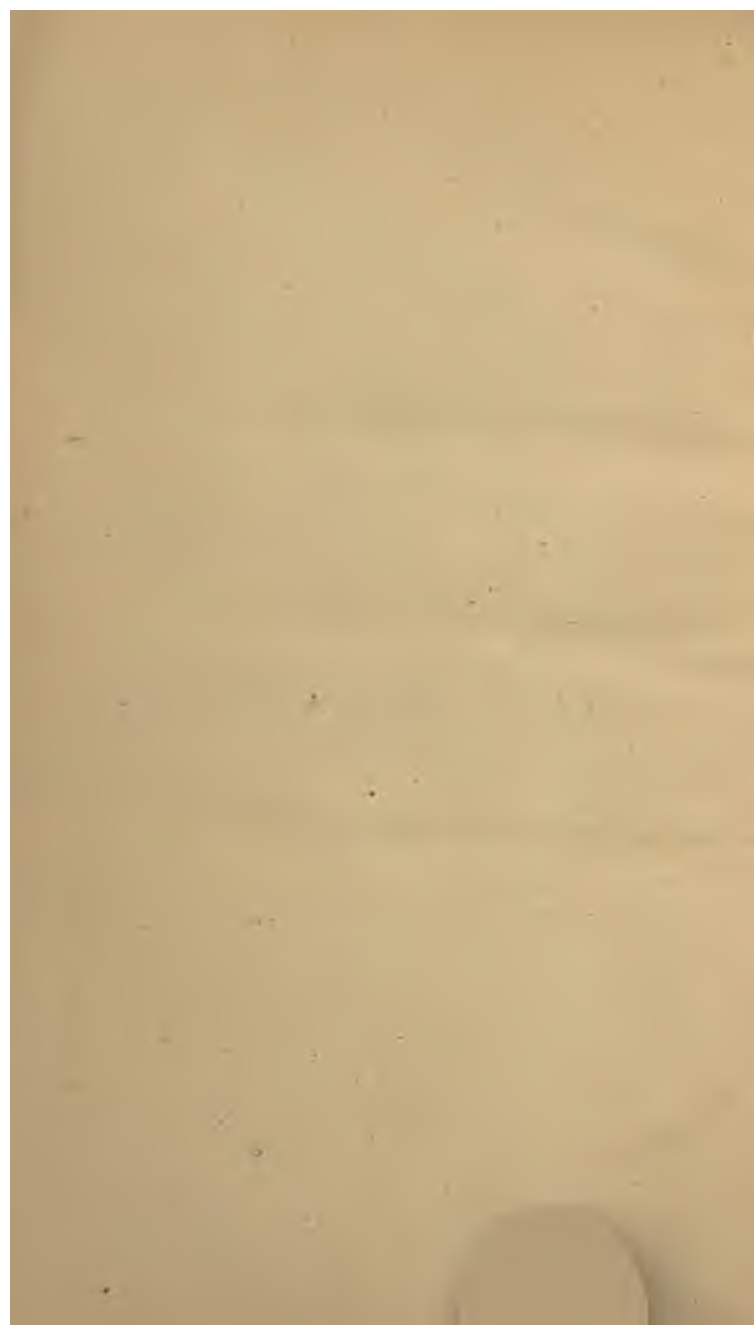


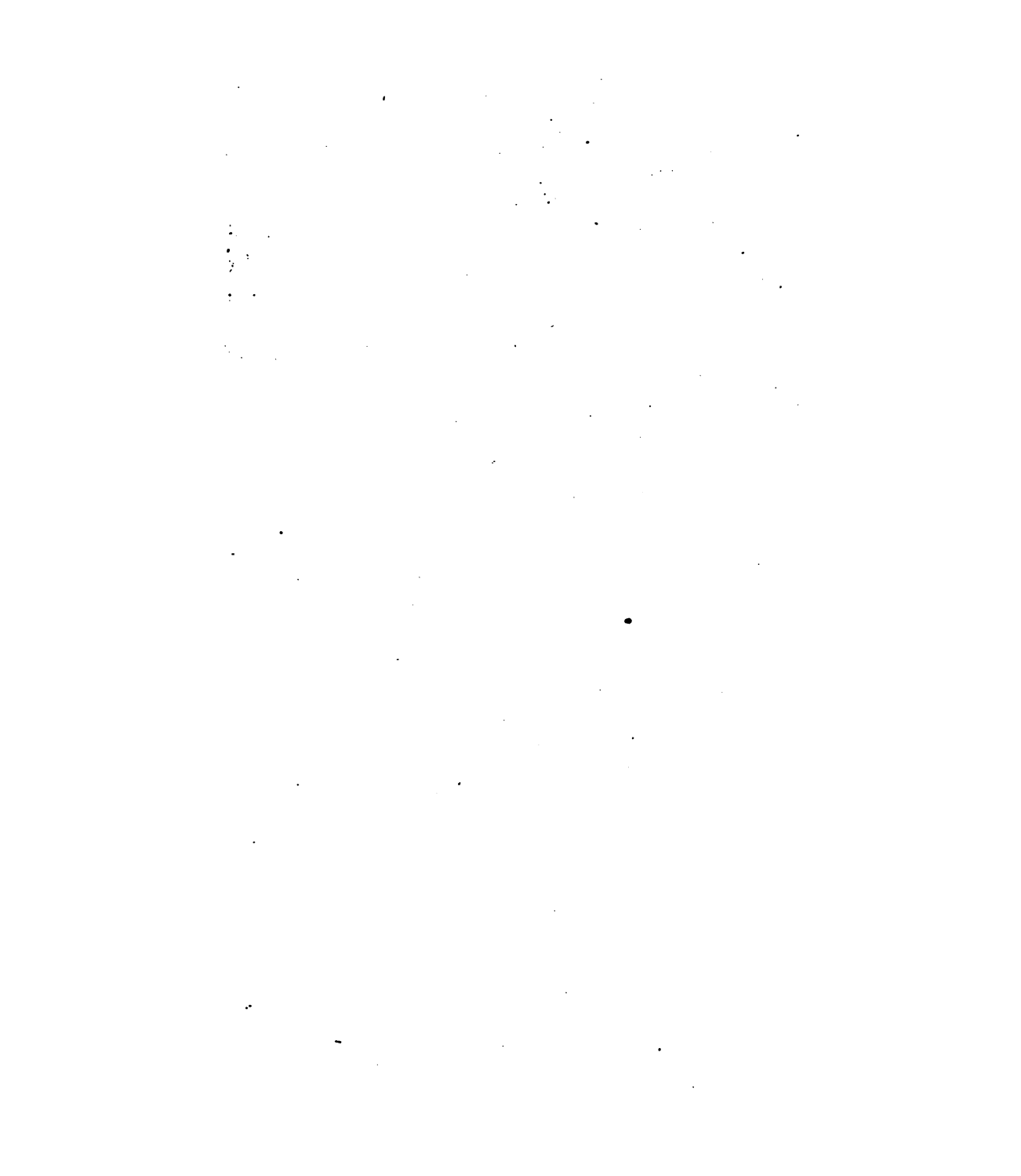
MEDICAL

LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND











Val. A. Cott. From a Photograph by Dr. A. G. L. G.

Valentine A. Cott.

F81
1866

THIS VOLUME
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq.,
WHOM IT IS AN HONOR TO KNOW
AND A PRIVILEGE TO LOVE;
WHOSE BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO MY BLESSED FATHER
MUST EVER ENDEAR HIM TO THE HEART OF ONE
WHO EXPERIENCES A PLEASURABLE COMFORT
IN SIGNING HIMSELF HIS
GRATEFUL FRIEND,
SAMUEL W. FRANCIS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Preface.....	5
Valentine Mott.....	13
William H. Van Buren.....	37
Alfred C. Post.....	49
Frank H. Hamilton.....	59
John Murray Carnochan.....	75
James R. Wood.....	83
Lewis A. Sayre.....	97
Alexander B. Mott.....	105
John P. Batchelder.....	115
Alexander H. Stevens.....	131
Willard Parker.....	139
Gurdon Buck.....	151
John Swinburne.....	163
Julius Stephen Thebaud.....	173
Stephen Smith.....	185
Alexander M. Hosack.....	203

P R E F A C E.

THE object of the author, in preparing the present work, has been to collect in a permanent form the principal facts connected with the individual history of each Surgeon mentioned in this volume. While this series was being issued, through the columns of the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the head of the noble profession, that embodiment of genius, honor, courtesy and skill, passed away from life, and left a void that can never be filled. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL.D., etc., etc., died on Wednesday night, April 26th, 1865, at twenty minutes past ten. His disease was a typho-malarial fever and

gangrene of the left leg, resulting from occlusion of the arteries of that lower extremity.

It has not been the purpose of the author to state that his series of biographies embraced a complete list of *the* distinguished living surgeons in this city, but merely to give an account of some. It is with regret that he has been obliged to leave out the names of a few of our more prominent surgeons, from the simple fact that they have positively refused to assist him in any form or shape, as regards furnishing the more important datas; lists of original operations, and such special theories as belong peculiarly to individuals, and cannot be known to the biographer without in some respects the aid of the party concerned. It is hoped, however, that in another edition those equally deserving of honorable mention will be duly recorded.

The year 1865 will ever stand out as memorable in the history of the nineteenth century. A year in which peace was obtained after

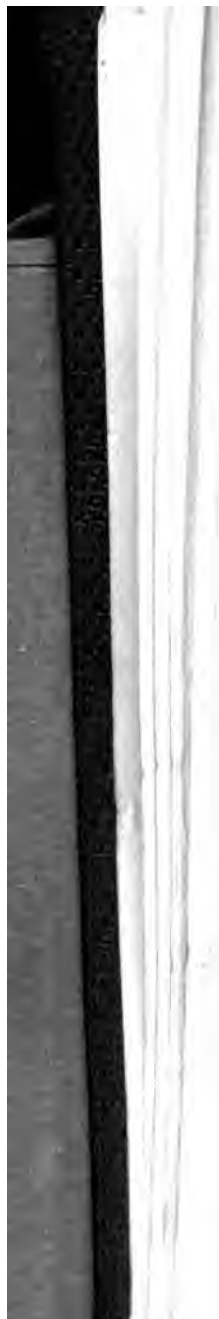
four years of frightful ravages, and the subjection of the greatest rebellion since the beginning of the world; the period celebrated for the freedom of the black race, and an era as regards scientific discoveries worthy of the annalist, call for a careful record of the advancement of learning or the statistics of any profession. In future ages the smallest transaction that bears directly on this eventful epoch will be diligently sought after; and the desire to portray the characters of some of our practical philanthropists will at least meet with a charitable construction, and be appreciated as to the animus of the writer. The order of the biographies has only been the result of circumstances, not intention.

S. W. F.

New York, 57 East 17th Street, Oct., 1865.

VALENTINE MOTT.

"FACILE PRINCEPS."





VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL.D., etc., an eminently distinguished American Surgeon, was born at Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Long Island, August 20th, 1785; and, though seventy-nine year of age, continues to lecture and practice with renewed vigor and becoming skill. His father, Dr. Henry Mott, a native of Hempstead, L. I., and descended from Adam Mott, was born in 1757, and educated under the supervision of Dr. Samuel Bard. He practiced medicine for many years in the City of New York, and died at the advanced age of eighty-three.

VALENTINE, his only surviving son, at the present time, first received the elements of a classical education, from a private instructor, at Newtown L. I., where he continued till 1804, when he entered Columbia College for the purpose of attending a full course of medical lectures. During that period young MOTT also entered the office of his relative, Dr. Valentine Seaman, and became a student in practical earnest. Being graduated M. D. in 1806, he proceeded almost immediately to Europe. The facilities for acquiring accurate information and clinical experience in this city,

were then almost altogether confined to jails, alms-houses and prison-ships, besides being under the supervision of unprincipled, ignorant politicians, who, in most cases, sacrificed the lives of the diseased to the acquirement of unmerited gains. Proceeding at once to London he devoted all his energies, with untiring zeal, to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of bedside surgery and therapeutical science. Visiting, with never-failing interest and marked faithfulness, St. Thomas', Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals, under the personal supervision of the celebrated Abernethy, the acute and fascinating Sir Charles Bell, and the bold and successful Sir Astley Cooper, he continued his investigations, the latter gentleman being his preceptor in the respective branches of anatomy and surgery. In the medical department, Currie, the propounder of original thoughts, roused the ambition of the young physician; while the views of Haighton relative to the parturient female and the infirmities of women and children, peculiarly influenced the train of his mind.

At Edinburgh Dr. Morr attended the lectures of those best qualified to teach; and especially did he listen to Hope, Playfair and Gregory, whose lectures on chemistry, philosophy and the practice of medicine were of wide repute. Dugald Stewart, justly renowned for his profound remarks, also instilled into his retentive mind many

precepts that proved of lasting benefit in after years.

Even while abroad the young American surgeon's intrepidity and coolness in operations, invariably attended with the most promising results, pre-eminently qualified him to meet with a warm reception from his appreciative countrymen; and, accordingly on his return to the United States in 1809, he was at once called to fill the chair of surgery in Columbia College. This responsible position he held with credit to himself and honor to his native land, till that institution was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813, of which Dr. Samuel Bard was President. Here he continued as professor until the year 1826; but difficulties arising between the trustees and professors on principles of collegiate government he resigned, withdrew from that school and founded with his able associates Drs. Hosack, Mitchell, Francis and others, another nucleus of learning, designated "Rutger's Medical College," which though possessed of the first talent in the country, continued in existence but four years. The charter having been disputed, the Legislature, in no slight degree influenced by painstaking enemies, vetoed its further movements

Since 1830, Dr. Morr has, with unceasing labor, devoted his time to lecturing in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently before

the University Medical College as professor of surgery and relative anatomy—of which latter branch of science he is the founder—and where he is still (1865) fulfilling his mission as Ex-President of the Faculty and Emeritus Professor. The vast reputation which Dr. Morr enjoys throughout the world is mainly due to his original operations as a surgeon; his bold carefulness and self-possession when undertaking that which was entirely new, and his great success in rescuing from prolonged torture the victims of a morbid growth. Many a time has the young anatomist been called upon to perform, at midnight, by the flickering aid of a tallow candle, or the musty light of a muffled lamp, operations not only difficult in themselves and dangerous to the patient, but without any other assistance than that of excited relatives, or ignorant friends. Such operations as that for hernia, the ligation of a lacerated artery or the performance of tracheotomy have not only been attended with complete success but afforded instant relief to the sinking sufferer.

So intent was the young professor on practical improvement; so desirous was he of a solid foundation on which to base his knowledge of relative anatomy; that, in the very face of unyielding prejudice and penal laws of an unbending character, he determined to follow out the course of nerves, pursue the ramifications of innosculating blood-vessels and in every way strengthen

his mind and revive his memory by a thorough dissection of the concealed cadaver.

At this time it was imprisonment for many years to be found even with the limb of a dead man; and an infuriated mob would soon have lynched the offending student had he been but suspected. But this did not deter the zealous surgeon, fresh from the hospitals of London, from forming a scheme as bold as it was dangerous, and adding in magnified colors a thrilling romance to the painful details of a midnight feat.

One dark and gloomy evening when all around was still, and the few patrolmen on their beat alone betrayed the evidence of man's existence, Dr. Morr, not yet quite thirty, dressed in the clothes of some poor workman, seated on a cart, drove out of town and met, at the appointed hour, those who entered fully into this rash business. Pulling up at the side of a field he waited patiently till eleven bodies had been stowed away carefully in this unique hearse and concealed by an appropriate clothing suggestive of a different load. Then, not in company with other braves nor followed by a single friend, but solitary and alone, at dead of night, at the imminent risk of life and reputation, young Dr. Morr drove through the half-lit lanes, down Broadway to Barclay street, to the Medical College, where efficient aid soon relieved him of a load of care. This bold exploit is not only indicative of the Doctor's energy and desire for

apparent supply of blood-vessels was cut off from the right arm, pulsation could be distinctly felt in the radial artery, and the limb in no way presented the slightest evidence of sphacelation. On the twenty-fifth day, however, secondary hemorrhage having taken place the life of the patient was speedily terminated. This operation is alone worthy of proclaiming Dr. Morr the Napoleon of surgery.

In the year 1828, he exsected the entire right clavicle for malignant disease of that bone, where it was necessary to apply forty ligatures, expose the pleura, and look for arteries displaced to an almost incredible degree by the abnormal growth of a cancerous tumor. In speaking of this operation Dr. Morr, himself, asserts that it is the most dangerous and difficult that can be performed upon the human body. Though many surgeons, possessed of the most ungenerous impulses, have sought to rob him of this his Waterloo operation, a priority of thirty years is sufficient evidence in favor of his pre-eminence. The patient is still living and enjoys perfect health, being able to fulfil in the most satisfactory manner the duties of a pastor.

Dr. Morr was the first to tie the primitive iliac artery for aneurism successfully. He has tied the common carotid artery forty-six times; cut for stone one hundred and sixty-five times, and amputated nearly one thousand limbs. He early intro-

duced his original operation for immobility of the lower jaw in 1822, and succeeded after many eminent surgeons had been consulted and failed. In 1821, he performed the first operation for osteo-sarcoma of the lower jaw. He is the first surgeon who removed the lower jaw for necrosis. Truly might Sir Astley Cooper exclaim, "He has performed more of the great operations than any man living, or that ever did live."

In 1835, overcome by the fatigues of his pursuits, Dr. Mott visited Europe for his health, and travelled extensively through England, the Continent, and the East; visiting places of interest and scenes of a classical value rarely frequented by Americans in that day. It was at this time that he tied both the carotids of a rooster in the valley of Æsculapius, and sacrificed him to the memory of the great philosopher. (See Mott's Travels.) On his return he published the result of his tour, in octavo form; a volume which found many admirers and instructed the unenlightened. Its style more resembles a phonographed conversation or the pleasing fireside narrative of interesting adventures, than the cold statement of historical facts. At times Dr. Mott seems to forget that perusers are not always friends, and, lost in the details of a fascinating experience, he seeks but to unfold the truth. Unfortunately for those who have handled with severity this emanation from a genial mind, they

seem to have confounded the conceit of their own ignorance with the simplicity of his genius.

There is a popular prejudice that a surgeon always cuts if there is a chance for any operation. But this is not so; for I have heard Dr. Morr express his disapprobation of the conduct of many Frenchmen, who only ask "is it justifiable, not is it necessary?" As a case in point of no little moment, an anecdote bearing directly on the present subject may not be amiss. During one of his sojourns in Paris, Dr. Morr called on a celebrated surgeon who received him most cordially, and proposed a visit to his particular hospital. He asked Dr. Morr if he would like to see him perform his original operation. The Doctor replied that nothing could afford him more pleasure. On reflection, however, the Frenchman informed him that, now he thought of it, there was no patient in any of the wards affected with the infirmity for the removal of which his operation was designed. "But," said the Gallic butcher, "that makes no difference, my dear friend, there's a poor devil in Ward No. —, who is of no use to himself or any one, and if you'll come at such a time, I will operate beautifully on him * * * !"

It is needless to remark that the young American peremptorily refused to aid or abet in any way so unfeeling, and, in fact, villainous a proceeding.

At this time Doctor Morr did not confine himself to surgery and pathological anatomy alone, but

visited many persons for medical treatment, and, particularly, during a series, of years, was he the favorite accoucheur in the City of New York.

It is all important for the young student of medicine to bear in mind the fact that Professor Morr, up to the last ten years, that is for more than forty years of his surgical experience, was obliged to perform operations of the most painful and dangerous character upon young and old, without the aid of any anæsthetic agent.

While at the present time the most excruciating sufferings of patients are dispensed with and one and all lie gently sleeping while limbs and nerves are removed from their trunks; in Dr. Morr's early days stout arms held down the writhing man; firm violence was requisite to keep proportionably quiet the shrieking child, while her neck, swollen with convulsive efforts, presented but a warning obstacle to relative anatomy, and yet the trachea must be cut to save her life. What nerve, what firmness, what determination, were the attributes of him whose heart still beats with kindness for a fellow-sufferer, and whose sympathy never has been hardened by the cold philosophy of ambitious eagerness.

As another evidence of the calmness of an operative faculty, Dr. Morr has often couched for cataract at arm's length with the same facility with which it can be done by the closest attention.

In the winter of 1860 I was attending one of the lectures of Prof. Morr, in the University Medical College. It was near the close of the session, and as was Dr. Morr's custom, before ending the term, he performed all the operations that could be executed on the cadaver. This afternoon he was explaining to the students the various methods of amputating the finger, and removed several at different joints. But unfortunately the subject was rather superannuated and shriveled, consequently the skin had dried and hardened so that much difficulty was experienced in cutting through the integument. It was necessary to employ more than ordinary power. Dr. Morr did so, but though the part was severed correctly, the scalpel slipped, and a portion of his own finger was cut off and fell on the table. A cut at best is very painful, but when it comes from a "dissecting wound" anxiety and apprehension are not only excusable but admissible. Here was an opportunity to study character and watch the countenance of him who lectured. Perhaps now he who had so often never flinched when those around were groaning under operations, might become unnerved, retire to his room, dismiss the class and look to self. Not so; instantly putting his finger in his mouth he sucked the wound, then wrapped it in his handkerchief, shrugged his shoulders, elevating his eyebrows in that manner peculiarly his own, and, went on operating on the cadaver and lecturing till the gong sounded. I had my eye

on that piece of surgical flesh which had been severed from the father trunk, but being detained to assist in bandaging the Professor's finger, a brother doctor slipped into the lecture-room and secured the prize. He now can boast of Dr. Morr in alcohol. Fortunately the copious bleeding that followed the wound prevented the absorption of the deadly virus, and after festering for several days the finger healed. But for months neuralgia caused great pain.

Not long since, while residing at Newport, I addressed a letter to Dr. Morr reminding him of a promise to send me a list, over his own signature, of all of his original operations together with the original papers on operations, diseases, etc., connected with his professional career. The masterly treatment of the "Marsh Rosemary," a thesis written for the degree of doctor of medicine, and bringing before the public at large a remedy rarely employed before, seemed to foretell a zeal in other departments than those of botany of which Dr. Morr was not only enamored but qualified in many respects to be professor.

Soon after mailing my letter I received several from Dr. Morr containing the desired information. Extracts from two of them with verbatim copies of his own lists of operations and papers I now put in print for the first time. For future reference this list will prove of lasting interest.

New York, *May 14th*, 1863.

"MY DEAR FRIEND :—

At your kind request I have enclosed a list of most of my original operations. They were all performed without my ever having heard or read of their being done by any one before. This you now have from my own pen, and I declare this before all men.

Men who have never done anything themselves have attempted to rob me of some of them, but I stand on the firm and immovable rock of truth, and none of them make me afraid * * * *

Original Operations. *

Tying the arteria innominata.†

Tying the primitive iliac.

* Dr Mott lately treated a patient for a new disease, or rather surgical affection. Both of his testicles had been drawn up by a gradual contraction of the surrounding muscle until they were, at that time, pressed up against the ring. Exquisite suffering was at times endured, and day and night a heavy pain was experienced that, from its annoying consequences, forced him to relinquish his mechanical pursuits and follow a more harmless trade. This state of affairs had existed for some six months. Though Dr. Mott had consulted other surgeons of eminence on the subject, none seemed to have known of a similar case. It was also strange that the patient, a married man, was enabled to have connection with a reasonable amount of pleasure and no present inconvenience or increase of troubles. Prof Mott, having pursued many skillfull measures with no permanent benefit, decided to cut down, divide the spermatic nerve and remove a large portion of the cremaster muscle. He did so, and the result of the operation, has unfolded new truths and will prove of interest to those engaged in alleviating the afflicted.

† The arteria innominata was successfully tied at the Charity Hospital New Orleans, in July, 1864, by Dr. A. W. Smyth, Surgeon of that institution, aided by Dr. D.L. Rodgers, of New York.

Exsection of the clavicle. This is the most important and difficult operation that can be performed by man.

Exsection of the lower jaw in different portions
Immobility of the lower jaw.

Cutting out two inches of the deep jugular vein inseparably imbedded in a tumor, and tying both ends of the vein.

Closing with a fine ligature, wounds of large veins of a longitudinal or transverse kind, and even when an *olive-sliced piece* has been cut out.

These I have seen, and by pinching up the wound with forceps and applying a small ligature the wound has healed without obliterating the canal of the vein. In this way I treated successfully the great axillary and the deep jugular * * * *

Your attached friend,

V. MOTT."

Dr. S. W. FRANCIS.

NEW YORK, 20 May, 1863.

"DEAR DOCTOR:—

I have enclosed for you most of my little doings in the way of writing * * * *

No one has had from me such papers (a list of original operations and papers) and perhaps they may be of use to some one hereafter.

Papers Published.

Relative anatomy of the subclavian arteries within the sceleni muscles.

Memoirs on injuries of the skull and brain illustrated by cases.

Essay on pulsation in epigastrio.

Memoirs on tying the arteria innominata.

Several papers on exsection of the lower jaw in various portions and articulation on one side: with plates.

Cases illustrating the utility of tying the common carotid for the safe removal of large tumors, and starving malignant diseases which cannot be extirpated.

Removal of thyroid body which weighed four pounds, with entire success.

Nasal operation with plates. Original. Successful,

Distal—anticardial or brasdoorean operation on the right carotid for aneurism of the innominata. Successful

Amputation at the hip joint. Successful. Plates.

Papers on ligature of carotids, subclavians, external and internal iliacs.

Exsection of clavicle for enormous osteosarcoma, ulcerated and bleeding. Successful.

Essay on the treatment of ununited fractures. Illustrated by cases.

Memoir on a peculiar tumor of the skin which

we have named, *Perchadermatocoele*. Illustrated by drawings and cases.

- Paper on *fracture* of the penis, or more properly speaking laceration of the corpus cavernosum, with cases.

Memoirs on the removal of enormous tumors of the neck of small children, with cases and drawings. In one of the cases more than two inches of the internal jugular were removed, being imbedded in the tumor. Vein tied above and below. Recovered.

Paper on tying the left subclavian under the scalenus anticus, attended with peculiar circumstances. Recovered.

Letter to AMUSSAT on the effects of admission of air in the veins in surgical operations.

Letter to LISTON, claiming originality in lower jaw operation. (See his last editions.)

Paper on the malignant pneumonia which prevailed at Newtown, Long Island, more than fifty years since. Dr. Jos. M. SMITH quoted it in his book on climate * * * * *

Truly your friend,

V. MOTT."

Dr. S. W. FRANCIS.

To this list may be added—

Case of Diabetes.

Sketch of the life of Wright Post, M. D.,

Mott's Velpeau, 4 vols., 8vo., New York. Illustrated.

Anniversary Discourse before the Graduates of the University of New York, (1860).

And Mott's Cliniques (1860), a series of bedside lectures on practical surgery, which it was my privilege to report.

Dr. Morr has also written within the past few years, Discourse before the Binghampton (N. Y. State) Inebriate Asylum.

Eulogy on John W. Francis, M. D., before New York Academy of Medicine.

Pain and anæsthesia. Printed by the Sanitary Commission.

Hæmorrhage from wounds and their arrest. Do.

The variety of the subjects, the condensed facts and the "pars magna fui" statements contained in them are sufficient evidence of a versatile mind combined with the education of experience. The young write words; as they advance in mind they deal in thoughts; but the old in knowledge, treat of facts. Dr. Morr, himself, is a fixed fact.

Last fall at the conclusion of his lecture an elderly gentleman waited on Professor Morr and informed him that he had just listened to his skillful treatment of a subject in anatomy; and, comparing it with the one he had heard exactly *fifty years* before, he could not help expressing his profound astonishment at the freshness of the expounder, the interest of statements and the distinct enunciation of his words. Can any other professor bring forth a living student who atten-

ded his lecture half a century ago? Is there not much in this for reflection of the pleasantest character?

Erect and of a commanding though benignant presence, Professor Mott pursues his daily round of duty with a calm philosophy. On his black suit no speck of white, and on his white shirt no speck of black. This is neatness.

Patriotic, he is Union to the last. On being asked at the commencement of this great Rebellion what his prognosis was, his answer may be well remembered as the best that even *now*, four years after, could be made. "Sir, I grant you that the body politic has been severely lacerated, and I doubt not that the wound will heal eventually; but it will be by the second intention. There will always be a scar to mark the union of dissevered parts."

Any account of the interesting subject of this biography, though brief in its comprehensiveness, would be incomplete were not some allusion made to "honors."

Dr. Morr was not only graduated doctor of medicine from Columbia College, but subsequently his degree of M. D. was confirmed in Edinburg, Scotland. Later in life when his many excellent qualities were more fully appreciated the regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon him LL.D. He is moreover emeritus professor of operative surgery in the

University of New York; Ex-President of the Faculty; Ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the Medical Societies of Louisiana, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and President of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and has been the recipient of honors from abroad rarely bestowed upon any American. Not long after several of his most successful and original operations, he was elected Fellow of the imperial Academy of Paris; of the Chirurgical Society of Paris; and Fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical Societies of London and Brussels.

King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, which institution has elected but twenty new members in the last two hundred years, saw fit to fill the vacancy of a deceased member by creating Dr. Morr an Honorary Fellow. This is the greatest compliment yet paid to the genius of American surgery. In this democratic age, when those most worthy of merit avoid display, it may not be amiss for one without the pale of relationship to state that the order of Knight of Medjidiechi of Constantinople was conferred upon Professor Morr when abroad, by the Sultan. With but a slight deviation from its former meaning may we say

"One kingdom claims his birth,
Two hemispheres pronounce his worth."

As a lecturer Dr. Morr combines interest with truth, and illustrates the necessary steps of an

operation by the forcible example of not only how to do, but how not to do it. Full of anecdote, replete with experience, he flows on with easy strides till the hour finds him fresh; the student interested and just so many important facts or axioms impressed upon the mind. It is exceedingly delicious to hear him state that in such a case an operation *might* be performed, then look up in his genial and facetious way and say "Well, gentlemen, you may do so, but I am afraid."

As regards his general health Professor Mott has enjoyed more than the apportioned share of man. Well and strong, with a good appetite as a boy, he developed into a finely proportioned man, and with the exception of occasional weakness, the result of an over-taxed constitution, his days of illness have been few. During the last six years, however, gastric neuralgia and angina pectoris have been the source of much suffering of a most distressing nature. But a careful diet and freedom from excitement may preserve unto us for years one whom it is a privilege to love, honor, and respect. Married in early life and surrounded by a numerous family, Dr. Mott has been amply qualified to appreciate the influences of the domestic circle. And now but one more *fact* remains to be brought forth. Dr. Mott is a Christian and believer in the regenerating influences of a Saviour's death. It is his firm conviction that to grow old gracefully one must be religious.



YSA ABU 344



ALFRED C. POST.
"PAR EST FORTUNA LABORE."

ALFRED C. POST was born in the city of New York, on the 13th January, in the year 1806. His father, JOEL POST, was a merchant of distinguished abilities, and the younger brother of the late successful surgeon WRIGHT POST, M. D., whose medical opinion was courted by the most prominent citizens, and whose name became a synonym for care or cure.

In the month of October, 1819, ALFRED was admitted a freshman in Columbia College, and, after an eventful course of diligent study and no slight reward, was graduated in August, 1822, when he formally received his diploma as bachelor of arts. Young POST's companions were of no ordinary stamp, for, among his immediate associates, in the classical study of college life, we find the names of Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, Rev. EDWIN HOLT, and JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq., the celebrated traveller, whose works abound

with interest and instruct the fascinated reader. In 1823, ALFRED POST selected as his future sphere a doctor's life, with all its professional vicissitudes and uncertain issues. Accordingly he became a medical student in the office of his uncle, Dr. WRIGHT POST. At that time he also attended the lectures of the professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then situated in Barclay street. As if forewarned of the peculiar trials incident to the practice of the healing art, and the risk continually attending a medical man's career, young POST was attacked, during his first winter's course, with varioloid, and for some time was in a very critical condition. This would have deterred many from continuing their investigations; but the young doctor abated not his zeal, though out of a class of two hundred students in attendance, eighty were victims of the said varioloid; most of them, however, had the disease in an exceedingly mild form. The origin of this miniature epidemic was brought about by the imprudent introduction of two subjects for dissection and anatomical examination, whose death had been caused by the small-pox. It was thought, and with much reason, that the students had contracted a milder form of the same disease by their continued intercourse in the immediate vicinity of these contagious bodies, as their own affection broke out only a few days after

the cadavers had been so imprudently placed before their uninitiated eyes. It was during the final year of his pupilage that all the professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons unanimously (if the term may be employed) resigned. Subsequently they formed a new medical school, in connection with many prominent upholders, and united in creating a faculty conjoined with Rutgers College. This institution, truly verifying the trite axiom that "the good die young" passed out of existence after a few years of the most energetic labor of the first minds in the country. Young Post, however, retained his connection with the veteran college, over which the Regents of the University and those in authority appointed a new board of professors, and pursued his studies with zeal till the spring of 1827, when he became justly entitled to, and received the well-merited degree of M. D.

In the fall of the same year, Dr. ALFRED C. Post visited Europe for the purpose of the better appreciating modern science as discussed through foreign brains, and practically weighing it in connection with the home doctrines of zealous practitioners. He remained abroad nearly two years. Not content with attending the lectures of the medical faculties of England, Ireland, and Scotland, he passed many months in the hospitals of Paris and Berlin. The better to strengthen his

already excellent foundation in nature and art in the cure of disease, he also visited Italy and Germany, and has since experienced the vast benefit to be derived from a conscientious application in the pursuit of varied treatment and nosological investigations. This was not merely a medical tour, for the Doctor acquired much facility in familiarizing himself with the French, German, and Italian languages. In the summer of 1829 he returned to New York and almost immediately entered the New York Hospital as house-surgeon. Within a twelve-month he became prosector to Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, who was then professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1832 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the same Institution, under Dr. JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, who held the professorship at that time. The following year (1833) Dr. Post was elected one of the surgeons for the ear, to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. During this period his experience became enlarged and his cures were productive of great satisfaction to those who watched his labors, and of no little benefit to the afflicted poor. In 1836 the governors of the New York Hospital saw fit to choose him as one of the attending surgeons to that most charitable asylum; and in many cases has he not only relieved suffering, but by a

mechanical ingenuity rescued an afflicted patient from the pains of a prolonged operation.

In 1842 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont, a position for which he was amply qualified in many respects. The next year (1843) he was called upon to accept the honorable place of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the same college. This is an additional proof of his previous success, and of his fitness for a responsible chair.

In 1851 Dr. Post was elected to the Professorship of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and still teaches with vigor, perspicuity and acumen, this most important branch of medical instruction. Full of facts, concise, rarely using a superfluous word, Dr. Post commands the esteem of his fellow laborers and the highest respect of his attentive students. Unlike many lecturers, he reads from his own manuscript, not trusting to by-notes or marginal references. Conscientious, to a microscopic certainty, he declaims from fixed facts, and unfolds, in a compendious and interesting manner, the cause, symptoms and true treatment of a surgical affection, leaving on the memory important data, and commingling with the driest statements apposite and ludicrous anecdotes which serve additionally to impress the mind and relieve the bur-

dened fancy. Of all the lecturers I have heard, Dr. Post seems to confine himself more closely and continuously to his subject than any other.

One day, when the Professor was treating of diseases of the eye, and the various operations in connection with the subject, he mentioned and explained many very hard named terms, which of necessity had to be employed. This promised an increased difficulty, when, in a few weeks we were to be examined for our much desired diplomas. But what was the consternation of the class, and, in fact, their temporary delight, when the doctor, after making various attempts to read out a polysyllabic term of multifarious inflexions, finally took up the chalk, wrote it out neatly and at length on the black-board, and triumphantly exclaimed, amid the applause of the students: "There, gentlemen, is the operation" for such and such an affection. After reading this long-winded, metaphysical and comprehensive translation of a complicated affair, much resembling the old Greek expression of fifty syllables for conveying the idea of a dish containing fifty different ingredients, we could not blame the lecturer for not reading out this word, and inwardly consoled ourselves that the chances were nine out of ten that we would not be expected to remember one term at least.

Dr. Post has devoted special attention to

ophthalmic, aural, orthopædic and plastic surgery, and in many instances has saved an organ and alleviated tortures, not to be endured, by original treatment and continued care.

In the year 1840 he published a small treatise on Strabismus, which also contained an appendix on stammering. Besides writing fluently and with force on the subject, Dr. Post performed the operation for stammering at an earlier period than any other American surgeon. In the same year, 1840, he devised a new method of performing bilateral lithotomy, employing for the purpose of dividing the prostate, a canula sliding over a rod and armed with two knives, one of which projected on each side.

But one of the principal features in the doctor's public career, and that which deserves honorable mention, is his clinic. For years it has been his custom, every Saturday, to devote two hours to clinical instruction and *free* treatment, in the University Medical College. I can venture to assert that during that time he does not waste one moment by any outside allusions or unnecessary remarks.

Clear, emphatic, and ever ready to explain a hidden difficulty, he acts and talks, prescribes and examines, lays bare and palpates till the slow-paced movements of advancing time declare an end to the eventful day. Curious cases, sometimes, of an unique nature are brought before

the student's eye. Operations of unusual gravity have been performed by him for the mutual benefit of those who listen and the amelioration of those in pain ; and it is with no little satisfaction that week after week the sick return with health and gratitude, and what was once a tumor only shows a scar.

If it were necessary to designate the doctor by characteristics peculiarly his own, those most justly deserved and fitly applied would be the charitable, conscientious, well read and eminently Christian surgeon.

FRANK H. HAMILTON.





FRANK H. HAMILTON.

"DILIGENCE PASSE SCIENCE,
PAR EST FORTUNA LABORE."

FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, the second son of CALVIN and LUCINDA HAMILTON, was born in the hamlet of Wilmington, Windham county, Vermont, September 10th, 1813; and though half a century only has transpired, neither house nor stone nor any evidence of the whereabouts of a village is to be discerned on the spot by the inquiring traveller of the present day. This is mainly due to the change in the character of the "state work" from an agricultural to a wool growing and manufacturing one. In 1816 his parents moved to Schenectady, New York, where FRANK studied at the Lancasterian school and the "Academy." So fully prepared was he, that in July, 1827, when only fourteen years of age, he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady. A classical taste was here developed, which has continued with the doctor

throughout his eventful life, and may be traced in many of his didactic treatises. Rather retiring in manner, FRANK preferred solitude and meditative pursuits to the allurements of exuberant youth; and especially improved himself by gathering botanical specimens and mineralogical curiosities. Being graduated in 1830, he at once entered the office of Dr. JOHN G. MORGAN, as a student of medicine, his preceptor being at the time surgeon to the State Prison, Auburn, New York. During the first years of his course of study, he was daily in the habit of visiting the prison hospital; and when permitted by his other duties, sought improvement by painting in oil, the size of life, nearly every part of the human form. In 1831 he attended a full course of lectures in the "Western College of Physicians and Surgeons," at Fairfield, N. Y.

After three years of conscientious attention to the principles and practice of medicine and its collateral branches, much of which time was passed in dissecting the human body, he was licensed to practice in 1833, by the Cayuga County Medical Censors, and was formally graduated in medicine in 1835, at the venerable "University of Pennsylvania," in the city of Philadelphia. About this time, young HAMILTON was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy; made all the dissections; lectured to attentive students, and subsequently, when Dr. MOR-

GAN was called to the Professor's chair at Geneva Medical College, in accordance with the wishes of those around him, he delivered a full course of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery to a class of sixteen. The next year his hearers numbered thirty-six. They were chiefly from the Theological Seminary at Auburn. This, however, was an opening and a promising beginning, and so favorably was he received, that the doctor continued to lecture until the year 1838.

January 23d, 1839, young HAMILTON was unanimously appointed Professor of Surgery in the "Western College of Physicians and Surgeons," by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It was during this era, that the ambitious lecturer formed ties of friendship with those of his associates whose acquaintance was an honor and their conversation richly prized.

August 10th, 1840, Professor HAMILTON was called to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College at Geneva, New York. Here he continued for eight years to influence the youthful mind and instil practical teachings of a scientific character.

In 1843 and '44, Dr. HAMILTON visited Europe, extending his travels over the Continent and Great Britain. The result of his professional experience and literary observation was pub-

lished in the form of a diary, in the Buffalo Medical Journal.

In 1846 he also accepted the Professorship of Surgery in the Buffalo Medical College and Surgeon to the Buffalo Charity Hospital. After holding both chairs for two years he resigned in 1848 from the former college, the better to attend to his private practice in Buffalo, which was rapidly increasing. Soon after, he was elected the first Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Buffalo. The doctor now made Buffalo his residence. In 1845 he was elected honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society and member of the New York Statistical Society.

In 1855 Professor HAMILTON was elected President of New York State Medical Society, whose interests he has continued to labor for during many eventful years. On taking his place, Dr. HAMILTON delivered an inaugural address on the life and character of Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, going fully into the subject and treating of the characteristics of his friend in a con amore manner as gratifying to the lover of enthusiasm as it is pleasing to the man of taste. This address was read before an intelligent audience consisting of the Senate, Assembly and State Medical Society, in the Legislative Hall, and was subsequently published by order of the Senate.

In the year 1857 Professor HAMILTON was elected honorary member of the American Medical Society in Paris; honorary member Western Medical Association, State of New York, and President of Erie County Medical Society; in 1858, Consulting Surgeon to Buffalo General Hospital; and in 1859, when the Long Island College Hospital was organized at Brooklyn, New York, Professor HAMILTON was called to fill the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and likewise chosen Surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital.

In May, 1861, Dr. HAMILTON was appointed Professor of Military Surgery in the Long Island College. This was the first "chair" of the kind ever established in the United States. A patriotic feeling combined with an earnest desire to obtain a complete and practical insight into military surgery, caused the Doctor, on the breaking out of the war, to enter the army as Surgeon to the 31st New York Volunteers. Both of his sons enlisted at the same time with equal zeal; one as a Lieutenant, the other as a Captain of a company. Through two years of untiring assiduity we find father and sons laboring, enduring and struggling for their country, an example as glorious as it was pure and freed from sordid thoughts. At the end of that time the youngest son resigned, and passed his ex-

amination subsequently as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A. The other, who received honorable wounds in the service, was rewarded for faithful conduct in the field, by being promoted colonel in command of the 62d New York Volunteers.

In 1861 Professor HAMILTON published an elaborate and comprehensive work entitled a "Practical Treatise on Military Surgery," which was at once acknowledged to be the most complete as yet written by an American surgeon. In July of that year, Dr. HAMILTON was appointed Brigade Surgeon, and shortly after Medical Director of General FRANKLIN's (6th) Corps.

In May, 1862 he was transferred to General KEYES' (4th) Corps, and in the same year organized the Central Park General Hospital, New York. In July, 1863, Professor HAMILTON was selected as Inspector, U. S. A., ranking as Lieutenant-colonel, and was forthwith assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, being associated with General ROSECRANS. By comparing dates and examining records it may be readily seen that Professor HAMILTON was with the Army of the Potomac through all its campaigns in Virginia. He continued in active service up to September 10th, 1863, when he resigned his commission to fulfil his appointed task as lecturer and professor in New York. During his military experience on the field and in the camp, Dr. HAM-

HAMILTON was twice captured by the rebels; once by a party of Texan Rangers in Tennessee and the second time by JOHN MORGAN in Kentucky. He was well treated, (as every surgeon and medical man should be by their foes all over the world,) and released in a very short time.

When Bellevue Hospital Medical College was founded in 1861, the Doctor was appointed Professor of Military Surgery and Fractures and Dislocations, and likewise attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; both of which positions he still holds with skill, ability and the admiration of those around him. The Doctor soon became identified with many of our public societies as an honorary member; among the most prominent may be enumerated New York Statistical Society; Connecticut State Medical Society; American Medical Association, Paris, France; National Historical Society; Geneva College, and Western Medical Association, State of New York; also member of New York Pathological Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Society, and the Philadelphia Beta Kappa Society.

There are few men of modern times, in this country, who have advanced so steadily or obtained so rapidly the justly merited reputation of a well qualified Surgeon as Dr. HAMILTON. Inspiring confidence in all his walks; "dispensing good with all his might," and in every way,

enlightening the uneducated student, he strengthens the tentative mind and warns the lazy philosopher. Full of zeal, he is untiring in his efforts to improve himself and relieve humanity; and though only in the prime of life, is in many essential qualifications replete with useful learning and a veteran of pristine excellence. A fellow student of the Doctor's remarked once, "It is by this lifelong industry that he has reached and holds firmly the station he now enjoys, both among his professional brethren and the world at large."

The experience of the Doctor on the field of battle, when surrounded by the maimed and dying, though of a painful character, must of necessity have impressed upon his mind many useful data of a priceless value. When we take into consideration the vast concourse of human beings who meet together in deadly conflict; the nature of modern improved implements of war; the unerring dexterity of sharpshooters, and the crashing effect of artillery practice, we must of necessity understand the variety of wounds and fully appreciate how a young student can very shortly become old in eyesight. But where age and knowledge combined, investigate the cause of death and seek to rescue from a speedy dissolution the victim of a fearful wound, then is it easy to see that facts accumulate—statistics show a path, and a canseway based on certain-

ties is formed, on which the surgeon may in future ride to eminence.

Not a few of the present improvements in hospital treatment are due to the wise forethought of Professor HAMILTON, his close investigation of essential errors and a personal testing of many faults attributable to parties whose course of duty lay in other paths. By using his mind and filling his memory with selected cases of abused indulgence, the Doctor has been enabled to lay up a storehouse of abundant import, and diffuse throughout his present surgical practice the essence of a useful system.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT once said that Dr. FRANK HAMILTON's Work on Fractures was by far the best yet written and published, embodying in more ways than any one production that which is most required for the benefit of the student. This is praise indeed, for if there exists any man who is adapted to judge of learned surgery, it is Dr. MOTT.

While a resident of Buffalo, Dr. HAMILTON's practice extended north into Canada; west, nearly to Ohio; south into Pennsylvania, and east to the suburbs of New York, a circuit of hundreds of miles of surgical influence.

Professor HAMILTON has tied the common carotid *six* times, and ligated nearly every artery that has been tied by any other surgeon on the

body, save the innominata. He originated the operation for cure of old ulcers of the leg by transplantation of the skin from one leg to the other ; having repeated it several times with invariable success.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

1. Phrenology in opposition to the views of Gall and Spurzheim, 1841.
2. Tour in Europe, 1844.
3. Treatise on Strabismus, with cases, 1844.
4. Asiatic Cholera and its causes, . . 1852.
5. Report to American Medical Association on Deformities after Fractures. In "Transactions," (482 pp.) 1855-6-7.
A work that is replete with excellent views, filled with important data and interesting in the extreme.
6. Life and Character of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, published by order of the Senate, 1856.
7. Hygiene, 1859.
8. Practical Treatise on Military Surgery, 8vo., 234 pp., 1861.
This will essentially prove the *vade mecum* of any conscientious practicing field officer of a medical rank.
9. Translation of Amussat on the use of Water in Surgery, 234 pp., . . 1861.

10. Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations,
8vo., 748 pp., 1860.
do do 2d Edition, 1862.
11. Treatise on Military Surgery and Hy-
giene, 8vo., 640 pp., 1865.

The Doctor's style is free from anything like fulsomeness. It abounds with choice words; is easy to the mind; readily understood, and comprehensive in its broadness.

Dr. HAMILTON's treatise on "Provisional Calculus," is full of sound sense; the result of analytical ratiocination and a useful work for occasional reference. In 1835 he won the prize for the best essay on the "Fevers of the Western country." This made its appearance in Drake's Medical Journal in Cincinnati. The two most important facts established in this production are firstly, the views of the Doctor with reference to the influence of "position or locality," as to determining the character of *all fevers*, and secondly, his justifiable opposition to the overdoses of mercury in their treatment. His article on "Congenital Encephalocele," which appeared in 1837,* and essay on "Ministers' Sorethroats," usually called "Bronchitis,"† met with a very favorable reception and were read

* Published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1840, Vol. xxiii.

† See *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Vol. xix.

with interest. His articles on "Hernia" and "Varicocele" embody many interesting facts and bring before the mind suggestions of grave import. Dr. HAMILTON's new "apparel" for extension in fractures of the leg and thigh is worthy of mechanical scrutiny, while his dissertations on "Strabismus," "Anaplasty," "Fracture of the Skull in Children," "New instrument for Extension in dislocations of small joints," "Spontaneous Rupture of the Uterus," "Sulphuric ether in the reduction of Dislocations," "Enlarged tonsils," "Ovarian Hernia," "Autopsy of the Rev. OSA HOPKINS," will form the contents of an important work at some future time. His other miscellaneous writings are worthy of honorable mention. "Rhinoplasty," "Blephero-plasty and Chiloplasty in the same patient," "Harelip," "Lithotomy in a Child and in an Adult," "Plastic Operations," "Epilepsia," "Reconstruction of a Phalanx," "Unusual cases," "Life of Dr. JOHN ELLIS MARSHALL,"* "Surgical cases," "Cataract produced by Stramonium," "Lithotomy in a female," "Shoulder accidents," "Case of destruction of Lower Jaw under care of a Homœopathist, and natural restoration of the bone," "Operation for the Restoration of the Lips," "Case of Removal of the Lower Jaw," "Dislocation of the Femur,"

* Published by authority of the Buffalo Medical Association.

"Painful Tubercle." These articles appeared at various times in the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal.

One characteristic alone would entitle the Doctor to the cordial gratitude of the profession at large. It is his unbounded opposition to the system of suing for malpractice. Having been called to the "stand" in many instances, the Doctor has had ample opportunity to judge for himself, and not unfrequently his bold views and honest determination have rescued a brother from the hands of the Philistines, and demonstrated the fact that it was the fault of the patient and not his physician. His "Fracture Tables" were published with this view and did much good. In any new law case that may in the future arise, Professor HAMILTON's statistics would be cited as authority.

Professor HAMILTON is of medium stature, slightly built in appearance, but presenting to the keen observer an enduring frame and a mercurial temperament. His cordial manner is calculated to disarm prejudice, while his genial words and open countenance might well cheer the desponding and bring courage to the feeble.

In 1834, October 15th, Dr. HAMILTON was first married to Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA, widow of JAMES McMURREAN, late of Shepherdstown, Virginia. She died after a short illness, April 8th, 1838,

æet. twenty-five, leaving one child. In 1840 he was married to Miss MARY GERTRUDE HART, of Oswego, daughter of one of the framers of the present Constitution of the State of New York. To use the words of a contemporary, Professor HAMILTON's "habits of life are simple and abstemious and his manners singularly unostentatious." As a lecturer, Dr. HAMILTON compares most favorably with those around him. Unshackled by notes, gifted with a full rich voice, persuasive in his manner, earnest in his style of speech and clear in his language, he impresses one with confidence in his assertions, and rouses the excited fancy to record on memory's page the essence of a fascinating discourse. Time glides by on eloquent wheels and satisfaction crowns the culminating sentence.

JOHN MURRAY CARNOCHAN.





JOHN MURRAY CARNOCHAN.

“A REVENUE CUTTER.”

JOHN MURRAY CARNOCHAN was born in the City of Savannah, Georgia, in the year 1817, and can boast of honorable descent from General ISRAEL PUTNAM, of Revolutionary repute. While he was quite young he was taken by his parents to Scotland, where his father's relatives made home congenial and took charge of the mind. During a long residence in Edinburgh he attended the high school, whose principles and system of education were of excellent character. Entering the University of Edinburgh, young CARNOCHAN followed out the regular course, and was graduated at the end of the last term. This ground work of the intellect has been fully appreciated by the Doctor in after life ; and conduces, in no slight manner, to render the investigation of the philosophy of disease a source of exquisite enjoyment.

Soon after this period of literary application, young CARNOCHAN returned to his native land and entered the office of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, whose

reputation as an expounder and efficient practitioner was at its zenith. Here the main precepts of an eventful life, in surgery, were unfolded and as readily imbibed by a medical student of no ordinary stamp and remarkable facility in comprehending phenomena.

It was about this time that Dr. CARNOCHAN made an elaborate dissection of the foot, laid bare almost microscopic ramifications of delicate nerve fibres, and presented to the view of his senior professors a specimen as interesting and truthful as it was remarkable and instructive.

A second sojourn in Europe was next undertaken, and the clinical lectures of the best men of genius and experience attended, in Paris, London and Edinburgh. When we take into consideration the fact that no schools in medicine and its adjunct sciences surpassed those consulted by Dr. CARNOCHAN; and also bear in mind that a great portion of his leisure was employed in conscientious dissection, we can readily account for his present high position; and fully understand why he is willing to perform "unheard of operations" for the alleviation of afflicted humanity.

In the year 1847, Dr. CARNOCHAN came to the City of New York as a practicing surgeon, and took up his residence in the centre of the Metropolis. In a very short time his delicacy of manipulation was made known, and the success,

resulting from several rare and equally bold operations, revealed the truth, and prepared the community to secure his services when danger was at hand. Speaking of the Doctor during these years, a contemporary states that he "performed great achievements which were regarded as such at home and abroad." In 1851 he was appointed Surgeon-in-chief of the State Emigrant Hospital of New York, a position full of responsibility and requiring the best practical surgical skill in the country, to arrest disease and relieve pain. Though thirteen years have transpired, the Doctor still retains his place, and seeks, by the novelty of life's issues, to instruct the young and sooth the sick.

In 1852 a dreadfully aggravated case of Elephantiasis Arabum was presented to the Doctor and his opinion requested. Many remedies, internal and external, had been tried with no appreciable benefit. On the contrary, the patient grew worse, and as a last resource, Dr. CARNOCHAN was called in. Judging from certain deductions as to what was best, he at length cut down and tied the femoral artery, watched the effect carefully, and came forth conqueror. During the same year he successfully removed from a patient the whole of the lower jaw, with the disarticulations of both condyles, trusting to the vis medicatrix naturæ which did not fail him in the needful hour.

In 1854, Dr. CARNOCHAN performed what would

seem incredible to the unenlightened. He excised the entire ulna of a patient's forearm, and so effectually and successfully that the loss of either motion or a practical use of the limb was not experienced. On another occasion he removed the entire radius for a disease that called for this or amputation of the whole of the forearm. This is relative anatomy and practical surgery brought down to facts and reduced to that welcome and most fascinating "Q. E. D."

In the year 1856, Dr. CARNOCHAN performed his great, original and delicate operation. This, indeed, did more for his foreign reputation than any of his previous undertakings. A patient, suffering from the most excruciating neuralgia, applied for that greatest of all-boons—relief! but in vain. Death alone promised a respite from the full-sized tortures chronically borne. Dr. CARNOCHAN thought and acted. He cut down and removed the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of cranial nerves, making slow and sure-footed progress from the infra-orbital foramen to the foramen rotundum at the very base of the skull. I may venture to say that this has never been done by any other man, and many years will elapse ere another surgeon, though surcharged with an apoplexy of anatomical theories will dare to leave the practical details of an earthly sphere and enter willingly the tufted chamber of the human mind. Many "Cutters"

go through life without even having seen the majestic and sanguinary hip-joint operation, but Dr. CARNOCHAN, himself, has performed it five times.

In 1851, the Doctor was elected Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery in the New York Medical College, and has held that office till very recently. His manner is easy, affable and courteous ; while his personal appearance is intellectual, dignified, and eminently prepossessing. There is, however, an air of perfect self-possession on the eve of serious operations, which greatly inspires confidence.

Dr. CARNOCHAN's works are in substance as follows :

Lectures on partial amputation of the foot.

Lecture on Lithotomy and Lithotrity.

Treatise on Congenital Dislocations. (New York, 1850).

Contributions to operative Surgery. Published in Philadelphia and most elegantly illustrated.

SEDILLOR's *Fracté de Médecine Opératoire*, bandages et appareils.

And KARL ROKITANSKY's *Hanbuch der pathologischen anatomie* ; translated into English.





JAMES R. WOOD.



JAMES RUSHMORE WOOD.

"MUL TUM IN PARVO."

JAMES RUSHMORE WOOD was born in the city of New York, in Frankfort street, September 14th, 1816. His father was a merchant of this city, and continued his commercial pursuits during his son's juvenile course. JAMES WOOD received instruction from that excellent and popular institution designated "Friends' Seminary," and from his infancy was brought up a strict Quaker.

It may prove rather interesting to sectarian philosophers to know that most of our leading and prominently successful surgeons have been of that mild order of faith; such, for instance, as Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, CHEESEMAN, WOOD, PAN-COAST, &c.

Soon after receiving the elements of general education, JAMES WOOD attended his first course of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; studied under Dr. TULLEY, of New Haven, and Dr. DAVID L. ROGERS, of New York; subsequently entered

Castleton (Vt.) Medical College; was there graduated M. D. in 1846, and appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, by Dr. ALDEN MARCH, now of Albany.

In the year 1847, Dr. Wood became associated with Dr. WILSON (he having been recently appointed Resident Physician during an epidemic of typhus fever,) in connection with Bellevue Hospital and all its inmates of a varied character. At this time that institution was the receptacle for lunatics, paupers, criminals, and all the diseased of a depraved and vitiated life. For certain reasons best known to themselves, the assistant physicians, about this period, saw fit to cease visiting the sick. Dr. Wood knowing the deplorable condition of the afflicted sufferers, immediately volunteered his services, and, in conjunction with Dr. WILSON, did all in his power to avert disease and relieve the dying. The hygienic laws and miserable ventilation were of so bad a character that many fell under the baneful effects of foul air. Food was also administered in a political way. No nurse, with few exceptions, could be relied upon for integrity of conduct, it being an invariable practice for those in attendance, like Sarah Gamp of old, to drink off the brandy ordered for the typhoid patients and let them go out with the tide.

Imagine a lunatic asylum, almshouse, hospital, house of correction, small-pox patients and every

species of vagrant huddled together under one head; beneath political sway and subservient to the dictates of some venal scoundrel. Picture to oneself wards in the depth of winter crammed with dead and dying, with a red-hot stove in the centre of the room radiating heat enough, in its vicinity, to produce delirium; while those poor wretches, whose fronts were almost scorched by undue warmth, were nearly frozen and completely chilled on the other side by the searching drafts through broken panes and half-open shutters.

I have been informed by physicians, that it cannot enter into the mind of even an imaginative man to appreciate fully the demoralizing neglect practiced at this place during its gradual uprising from the slough of despond.

Covering an area many times larger than that now designated Bellevue Hospital, the property extended from Twenty-eighth street and the East river to Twenty-third street and East river, running up to the Second avenue, and offering inducements, by the beauty of its locality, to found institutions, colleges and asylums of a prominent character. But those in authority at that time did not see fit to act openly. The city property was put up for sale, rapidly bought in for less than one-fifth its prospective value, and thus, forever removed from the power of

benefit, was cramped in usefulness and crippled as to the metropolis.

That which was the hospital proper during those dark days, is now a factory for soldiers' blankets and the making of stockings for the million.

In 1847, Dr. WOOD, with Dr. DRAKE, a naturalist of immense ability and profound attainments, assisted by the President of the Board of Aldermen, MORRIS FRANKLIN, labored so effectually towards a chronic cure of the abuses that had run rampant, that by a statistical comparison as to patients and deaths, it was soon ascertained that more than six hundred lives were saved annually. This was accomplished by rendering the governmental system less political and more scientific. During Dr. WILSON's era Dr. WOOD made nearly all the post mortem examinations that were necessary for the establishment of facts. They numbered many hundreds. What is very remarkable and worthy of note is the interesting circumstance that not once during all the Doctor's sojourn and practical experience in Bellevue Hospital, did he contract a disease or lose a day from his immediate contact with the patients, and this during the epidemics of cholera and typhus.

Soon after the new system began to work favorably Dr. WOOD originated a Saturday Surgical Clinic for the practical benefit of stu-

dents, and has faithfully continued it through sixteen years. This succeeded so well that in a short time many other attending physicians and surgeons held clinical or bedside lectures, and opened thereby a new vista to the aspiring young. As an additional inducement to the anatomical devotee, Dr. Wood founded the Wood Prize for the best specimen of dissection and anatomical preparation for the session. This spurred on many to emulate excelsior, and truly wonderful and exquisite are some of the specimens now placed in Dr. Wood's pathological museum.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Wood I recently visited, in his company, his anatomical and pathological museum, and passed a most profitable and interesting hour. Here may be seen one of the finest specimens of deformed pelvis in this country; a prepared stomach larger than any one that could be produced before the days of lager beer, and that from a doctor. Specimens of the second growth of bone after an operation for necrosis, &c., which prove effectually what Dr. Wood, in company with others, has striven to establish; namely, that by separating the periosteum from the necrosed bone and carefully enucleating it a new bone will grow and supply the deficiency in a most satisfactory manner. Dr. Wood first showed me an entire

jaw removed by him for phosphor-necrosis, and afterward a second jaw attached to the skull of a patient who had been operated upon and who subsequently died of another disease. It was his good fortune to secure the prize. Really the adaptability of the second jaw, the manner of its attachment, and yet its difference from a natural jaw, strike the beholder with admiration, and convince the most skeptical.

When we consider that where formerly amputation was called for, on account of a dead inch, now by the exsection of a small portion of destroyed bone an entire limb may be saved, we necessarily feel grateful to one who, by his practical exertions, has established the fact beyond dispute.

Not long since Dr. Wood delivered an address before the New York Academy of Medicine on "The Growth of Bone," and by his morbid specimens and history of operations and their results he placed the matter before the mind in a clearer and more forcible light than has yet been done. He is now preparing a work on the subject with elaborate copper plates.

As an operator Dr. Wood is bold, free, confident, and anatomical. Cutting well either with his left or right hand, he performs the most serious operations with becoming skill, and with the happiest results. It has not been so much his desire to originate new practices as to im-

prove on old ones, and by a careful ratiocination arrive at important issues.

In 1861 Dr. Wood became associated with many of the leading physicians and surgeons in this city, and together with them and under the auspices of the Almshouse Commissioners founded "Bellevue Hospital College," an institution that bids fair to surpass any other one now formed in this country. The great facility it offers to the student of disease, by its immediate vicinity to the large hospital, is already realized by the young in medicine; for although not yet in its fourth session, its matriculated students number over three hundred, and steps are being taken to erect a new building with larger capacity and greater conveniences. The foundation is already laid.

Few can fail to see the advantage of having an opportunity to study diseases at the bedside of patients as soon as the lecture on any particular case is over. This not being obliged to wander all over the city to find the victim of certain affections, but only to walk from one building into another, will eventually force itself on all and draw from other colleges.

Professor Wood married, in 1853, the daughter of JAMES ROWE, a retired merchant, and has continued to practice in this metropolis ever since his graduation. As a lecturer he confines himself not merely to his subject but a particular

case of disease or its operation. By his wide experience in surgical philosophy he is enabled to draw on memory, and furnish anecdotes sufficiently instructive to fix a fact upon the mind. In 1861 he was called to the Chair of Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

Dr. Wood has reproduced almost every bone in the body by treating with profound respect the periosteum. His museum contains all the experiments on the human patient that were practiced on birds and quadrupeds by DUHAMEL and FLOURENS; and it is in the same ratio that we can look up to him as an operator and applaud his success.

It was ever Professor Wood's desire to found a college for medical students at Bellevue Hospital. He foresaw the necessity for such a step and proclaimed its ultimate results. Pleasing indeed must it be for him to survey the present and compare it with the past. The first indication of this wish may be seen in the pathological museum, which owed much of its early foundation to his energetic influence. He next planned the operating amphitheatre, which has few equals in the same line. During the twenty-seven years that Dr. Wood has been connected with Bellevue Hospital his labors in behalf of this institution have not passed unnoticed by those in power, and the well-wishers of the community. In an address on the inauguration of

the Pathological Building, the following remarks were made by one fully capable of appreciating Dr. Wood's efforts:

"I am thrice happy to add that for the special assistance which has so happily brought to such an issue this worthy design, there is not one of you who will not speak in accents of gratitude and regard the name of our liberal and enlightened co-operator, Surg. JAMES R. WOOD."*

Prof. STEVENS, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Prof. WILLARD PARKER, both testified on that occasion to the exertions and active efficiency of Dr. Wood in establishing the Pathological Museum, &c.

From 1837 to 1847 Dr. Wood performed the majority of the operations in Bellevue. It was no easy task; for at times a series of complications rendered more difficult what might at first present only an obstacle in the way. This was at the request of the resident physicians. During this time Dr. Wood tied both carotids in the same patient for malignant disease of the antrum. He also placed a ligature on the subclavian on three different occasions, and tied the external iliac three several times.

Several hundred post mortems have been made by Professor Wood during his eventful

* JOHN W. FRANCIS, President Medical Board, Bellevue Hospital.

life. Hence one can fully appreciate his saying that no man has proved himself a qualified student till he can cut down and tie arteries without the aid of eyes.

In 1857 Dr. Wood was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Medical Education of the National Medical Association. On that occasion he made some excellent remarks and proposed certain improvements which, though they met with much opposition from several members at first, are now being realized with all their force and reasonability. Dr. Wood was also mainly instrumental, in company with Drs. PAINE, VACHE, and PARKER, in superintending the passage of the "Dissecting Bill." This took three or four years to push it through. It passed the House one time, but was killed in the Senate, and finally, with other bills, was passed by one majority.

The substance of the bill was, that "All vagrants dying, unclaimed and known by public authorities to be such, and without friends, are to be given to the institutions in which medicine and surgery are taught for dissection: the debris to be buried in the public cemetery." The saving clause that rescued the bill from oblivion, was as follows: "Any unknown person found dead shall be buried."

All colleges are now furnished with cadavera without charge, and the demand does not ex-

ceed the supply. For this advantage and freedom from annoyance in the dissection of subjects, the profession is chiefly indebted to Professor WOOD, Drs. VACHE, PARKER, and PAINE.

Dr. WOOD was twice elected President of the New York Pathological Society, and formerly was surgeon to St. Vincent Hospital and New York Ophthalmic Dispensary; honorary member of New York and Massachusetts State Medical Societies; and consulting surgeon of the Colored Orphan Asylum; also corresponding member of the Historical Society of Yale College, &c. For many years he held the dignified position of Chairman of the Surgical Section of the New York Academy of Medicine. During those genial evenings old and young, obscure and far-famed mingled there in pleasant converse. Harmony pervaded the apartments; envy yielded to the blandishments of successful hospitality; and refreshments soothed the wearied frame, while interesting data occupied the mind.

Dr. WOOD has published pamphlets on "Removal of the entire Lower Jaw;" "Ligature of External Iliac Artery;" "Spontaneous Dislocation of the Head of the Femur into the Ischiatic Notch occurring in Morbus Coxarius;" and various other important statements of vital interest to the operating practitioner. He is now engaged in preparing an elaborate work on conservative surgery which embodies experience

local treatment, free incisions and the like had produced so marked an improvement in almost every case. Therefore he made bold to propose a radical operation in the case of a child of Mrs. KEEF, as early as 1843. This, however, was not permitted by the relatives, for prejudice against anything new in the way of experimental surgery, and particularly a free use of the knife in that apparently unexplored region, presented obstacles that could not be overcome. Accordingly the child wasted away and died. -On making a post-mortem examination, no tubercles being discovered in the lungs or any other organ, Dr. SAYRE felt still more convinced that his theory was correct, and determined in the presence of witnesses to test the first case that opportunity placed in his path.

No occasion warranted the experiment till 1852, when Dr. SAYRE exsected the head and neck of the femur and a portion of the acetabulum with perfect success. The patient, a young girl, rapidly acquired a healthy tone, and recovered. She was still living and in the enjoyment of a sound constitution though eleven years had elapsed; and, what is even more remarkable, was able to enjoy every natural and free motion while exercising this limb. About the year 1844, Dr. SAYRE was appointed Hospital Surgeon of the First Division, N. Y. M., a responsible position which he still holds. In 1859

he was elected Resident Physician, a matter of no little importance to the welfare of the city. In 1853 he became Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and has been enabled not only to witness its rapid improvement in hygienic laws, but also to advocate with abundant zeal the salutary steps adopted by those in authority.

When Bellevue Hospital College was inaugurated, Dr. SAYRE was appointed Professor of "Orthopædic Surgery," a chair created for the first time in this country. Any medical practitioner, who is not above attending the poor, is fully capable of appreciating the necessity for a clear expounder of truth in this department.

In 1849 Dr. SAYRE married Miss ELIZA HALL, of Harlem, N. Y., daughter of C. H. Hall, a gentleman of high social attainments and decision of character. The genial influence of domestic felicity are eminently inherent in this united family.

Among the writings of Dr. SAYRE the following may be of interest to the community at large;

Exsection of the Head of the Femur and Removal of the Upper Rim of the Acetabulum for Morbus Coxarius, 1854.

Report of Morbus Coxarius, or Hip Disease, containing many important statistics, 1860.

Remarkable case of Deception: A woman professing to secrete nothing but charcoal and stones for a number of years, all the natural

functions being arrested, and the deception unmasked, 1863.

Morbus Coxarius, Art. I. Clinical Lecture. Art. II. Objections to its Treatment in the Advanced Stages by Extension, unless preceded by Tenotomy. Illustrated by cases, 1863.

Report on small-pox and compulsory vaccination.

A new Operation for Artificial Hip-joint in Bony Anchylosis. Illustrated by two cases, 1863.

Dr. SAYRE has made great improvements in the mechanical construction of instruments for the alleviation of patients afflicted with this disease.

As a lecturer Dr. SAYRE interests while he instructs. He is not a man to keep an audience by vacuity. He must have facts, and when he has them they are unfolded in a pointed manner. A loud, clear, deep voice is of no little assistance in the auditorium, and when practical demonstrations are combined with ethical teachings, a favorable impression must necessarily be the result. You not only hear what is uttered, but comprehend thoroughly the pros and cons of such and such a case. Most certainly if any young physician goes forth, in this present living age, after having attended a full course of clinical lectures, without being qualified in many respects to practice, the fault is not attributable to the professor. It is the want of a susceptible mind and retentive memory.

ALEXANDER B. MOTT.



ALEXANDER B. MOTT.

"THERE IS A HISTORY IN ALL MEN'S LIVES."

SHAKSPERE.

ALEXANDER BROWN MOTT, the fourth son and fifth child of Dr. VALENTINE and LOUISA DUNMORE MOTT, was born in the city of New York, (25 Park Place,) March 21st, 1826. The first principles of a general education were instilled into his mind by Dr. WILLIAM DARLING. Subsequently he entered Columbia College Grammar School, and there profited by the rigid course of Prof. CHARLES ANTHON. In the year 1836, he accompanied his family to Europe, where his mind became more fully developed under the classical discipline of foreign masters. After an improving sojourn of some five years he returned to his native city in 1841.

About this time, a strong desire to follow a military life led him to place himself under the supervision of Lieut. WAYNE, U. S. Army, at that period instructor at West Point. This was for the special purpose of entering the Military Academy. Owing to the mild Quakerian views

of his father, however, he was persuaded to abandon his fondest hopes in that direction.

In the fall of 1842, ALEXANDER visited Europe a second time, passed nearly a year in Germany and France, and finally accepted a commission of trust in the Naval Agency, Marseilles.

In the summer of 1844, he accompanied Commodore MORRIS, U. S. Navy, at that time commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, as his private secretary, on board the flag-ship. Not long after we find young Morr visiting Spain, taking active part in the revolution, and in command of a battery. He was present at the siege and surrender of Barcelona after three days engagement, and was in consequence obliged to leave the country. Finding himself devoid of comforts, with scarcely a friend, and in a foreign and uncertain country, with not an excess of money, and being in no way afraid of hard labor, young Morr worked his passage to Marseilles. Immediately after his arrival he formed business connections with a responsible firm in that city, and, in their commercial interest, visited Piedmont, Austria, Italy, etc., during the year 1845.

Most of the year 1846 was spent in Havre, France, where his first studies in medicine were prosecuted under the direction of a practising friend, when his mercantile pursuits allowed of the time.

Returning to New York in 1847, ALEXANDER

entered his father's office, and attended lectures in the University Medical College. In 1850, he commenced practice, and continued to relieve his father from many arduous tasks. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, New York Medical College, and Castleton Medical College; and acted during many years as professor to Prof. V. Morr, in the University, taking charge of and performing most of the operations in the surgical clinics, of which his father was the founder in this country.

In 1849 he assisted in the organization of St. Vincent's Hospital, also instructing the Sisters of Charity in the preparation of medicines and in the laws of Hygiene as applied to patients. In 1850 he was appointed surgeon to the New York Dispensary. In 1851 he was elected attending surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and has continued to serve in that capacity until very recently, when other pressing duties obliged him to resign.

At the founding of the "Jews' Hospital," in this city, Dr. A. B. Morr was appointed senior attending surgeon, and continued in that responsible office till 1863, when he resigned. The complimentary letters addressed to him by those in authority, at this epoch, are sufficient evidence that his labors were not in vain and his work effective, being the strongest kind of proof that his services were fully appreciated.

In 1859 he was appointed attending surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and still holds this honorable and most useful place. Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT was also one of the original founders of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was at once called to fill the chair of Professor of Surgical Anatomy, one of the most important branches in the course. In 1851, April 3d, Dr. MOTT married the youngest daughter of THADDEUS PHELPS, and is blest with a promising son.

As an operator, Dr. A. B. MOTT is one of the *neatest* in the city. His eye seems to measure with accuracy exactly what is required, and the trained hand guides the scalpel so effectually that nothing remains to be either done or undone. I recollect one occasion where the doctor had to perform a plastic operation on a girl for ectropion, and at another time was required to remove an immense lipoma from the thigh. At each of these operations, as one of the assistants, I had ample opportunity to judge, and certainly it was pleasing indeed to see that in neither case, each attended more or less with difficulty, was it necessary for him to "change his base," cut again, or readjust matters.

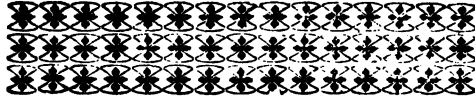
In April, 1861, when President LINCOLN made the first call for troops to assist in defending the national capital, Dr. A. B. MOTT, being Brigade Surgeon to the 2d Brigade, N. Y. S. M., received orders, and, after two hour's notice, accompanied

the regiments to Washington. He at once proceeded to organize the medical corps of the regiments under his charge, and appointed surgeons to fill vacancies, insisting upon responsible physicians accompanying the regiments, though in some instances, druggists and mechanics filled the places of surgeon and assistant. He furnished them with the proper appliances, unfolded clearly what would be required of them, and even accompanied them on board the transports. When on the eve of departure, he received an order countermanding the former one, and appointing him Medical Director, *pro tem*. He was next ordered to inspect recruits under the first call for volunteers, and laboured night and day until 38 regiments of New York volunteers were completely organized and sent forward to the field. Since that time, Dr. Morr informed me that he had examined 50,000 (fifty thousand) men. I asked him what were the principal disorders that the different recruits were subject to, of course dividing them according to their nationality; and received the following table, which though small, will furnish some idea as to facts and theories.

Out of some 50,000 recruits:

<i>Nation.</i>	<i>Principal Trouble.</i>
Germans,	Hernia.
Irish,	Varicose veins and Ulcers.
Americans,	Heart and Lung Disease.





JOHN P. BATCHELDER.

"OLD IN WISDOM, DEEDS AND KINDNESS."—*Jeve.*

JOHN P. BATCHELDER was born in the town of Wilton, New Hampshire, on the sixth day of August, 1784; and, though eighty-one years of age, continues to practice with ability, and pursues the same course of life followed out by him half a-century since, saying that a wider experience has convinced him of certain fallacies, and much observation enlarged his insight into many mysterious disorders. Both of his parents were born in this country, and being blessed with the subject of the present biography as their only offspring, they did all in their power to further his ambition and bring out his latent powers. Having neither brothers nor sisters, young JOHN was permitted to pursue the bent of his own inclination, and even before he regularly entered any one's office, or officially notified the community of his determination to study medicine, we find him prescribing for the various ailments of the family servants, and giving vegetable powders to his

father's domestics. Seeing that even when a boy, he did not kill anybody, he soon moved one grade higher, and sought to cure the afflicted; and accordingly entered the office of Drs. SAMUEL FITCH and MATTHIAS SPAULDING, of Greenfield, New Hampshire, where he conscientiously investigated disease, digested the medico-surgical axioms of his preceptors, and sought to gain experience at the bedside of the poor and needy. A short time after, from certain frugal reasons, young BATCHELDER took out a license to practice June 1st, 1807, and continued in this capacity until he was enabled to attend a full and practical course of lectures at Harvard University, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in 1815. Armed with his diploma, Dr. BATCHELDER practised alternately in Charlestown, New Hampshire; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Utica, New York; and for the last twenty years in New York city. Although Dr. BATCHELDER did not enter a classical college, or place himself under the guidance of any university, his general education was liberal, and so creditably did he avail himself of surrounding advantages, that a college, of good standing and ethical principles, in Middlebury, Vermont, conferred upon him the degree of A. M. This contributed, in no slight manner, to rouse the Doctor's latent love for books in general, and medical surgery in particular, and has resulted in producing several essays and comprehensive

works on various affections, peculiar operations, and different treatment.

Dr. BATCHELDER wrote an excellent "Thesis on the Disease of the Heart styled Aneurism," which he presented to the faculty of Harvard University, Massachusetts, as his inaugural dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When we reflect that this was fifty years ago, when auscultation was in its infancy, and that Dr. BATCHELDER suggested certain principles of great interest to the practitioner of the present day, we feel that his mind was not confined to the narrow limits of a present course, neither was he forced into a set view; but judging by an inductive reasoning, and acting upon well-founded theories, he made excellent observations, and proposed useful improvements.

As early as 1818, Dr. BATCHELDER performed his first operation for lithotomy, and with a pleasing and satisfactory result. This was at the time when Dr. KISSAM* the successful lithotomist, was performing continually his great operations in that locality. As a surgeon, Dr. BATCHELDER has performed most of the important operations that fall to the practitioner's lot. Especially, however, has he turned his attention to tumors in various parts of the body. In the year 1841, on the 16th of September, he removed an enlarged gland,

* Father of R. S. KISSAM, M. D., who died Nov. 1860.

the size of a pint bowl, or perhaps a little larger, from the neck of a child seven years old. It extended from under the clavicle on the right side, to the occiput and mastoid process of the temporal bone, continuing till it passed beneath the muscle behind the trachea, and between it and the œsophagus. Posteriorly, it went between the trapezius, the levator scapulæ and scaleni muscles, to the spinous processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ. Dr. BATCHELDER performed the operation successfully. He was assisted by Drs. LORD, McVICKER, POTTER, and GEORGE H. BATCHELDER, and though the little heroine recovered from the exhausting effects of the heroic treatment, the disease returned, and she ultimately died. In 1828, Dr. BATCHELDER removed a tumor, from the angle of the jaw. It was associated with some danger, much suffering, and not a little difficulty. In speaking of this operation, Dr. BATCHELDER remarks, that though an artery may be controlled as to its pulsations, by the tourniquet, sufficient hemorrhage may ensue to cause the loss of the patient's life. This had been before expounded by JOHN BELL, though Professor VALENTINE MOTT seems to entertain an opposite opinion.

Dr. BATCHELDER has made some excellent improvements in surgical instruments. He has sought to simplify those already in use; and when finding a deficiency in the utility of a pre-

sent method of cutting, has endeavored by an originality of conception and a nicety of adaptation, to combine economy of time with comprehensiveness of motion. Forty years ago, he invented the first craniotome that could be worked with one hand; those formerly used were forceps that required both hands to hold them, and even then were very dangerous. They were confined by no guide, and might, by any sudden slip or awkward movement, or even the employment of undue force, lacerate the maternal parts, and bring about serious difficulties.

In 1817, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in Castleton College, Vermont, and subsequently elected Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Early in life he appreciated the value of phonography and perfected himself so far in this useful branch of mental education, that he preferred not only to take down what he heard, stenographically, but from choice, wrote out his own lectures, which were to be delivered before his class. It is much more difficult to read than to write short-hand. This proved a great saving of time. Lately, however, Dr. BATCHELDER informed me that he had taken down his lectures with a view to condensing what he had formerly written, into a comprehensive work on surgery, which he had serious thoughts of publishing, as it embraced some original views that might prove in-

teresting to the profession. But this was not to be. In vain did he endeavor to recall the past, and, by memory's aid, make out what once had been so clear. Not only were the volumes written in stenography, but Dr. BATCHELDER had done what is very common with persons accustomed to employ this excellent method of chaining thought, he had abbreviated, after his own way, the popular system—so that a double shorthand stared him in the face. Nothing, now, could be done. The aid of no one could be called in to assist in recovering the intellectual foot-marks of his past career. In despair, he consigned this literary focus to the flames; and, as they shrivelled and burnt up what had often roused the imagination of the young, and instilled useful principles into the ambitious minds of his students, ended in smoke, and left on memory's page a misty haze of cloudlike meaning. But, happily for posterity, with these manuscripts all of Dr. BATCHELDER's emanations did not perish. A choice selection of essay articles on disease, operations, and treatment, are still extant, and will afford many an improving hour to the student of the principles of surgery, or the practitioner of enlarged attainments. Besides many articles appearing in the medical periodicals of the day, Dr. BATCHELDER wrote and published a pamphlet on Cholera, which not only covers the ground, but by an analytical reasoning, carries on

the mind from one wise suggestion to another, and succeeds in unfolding much that is singular, as connected with this affection. His work on Compressed Sponge is replete with learned statements and abounding in excellent hints. As an additional endorsement of the merit contained in Professor BATCHELDER's writings, it is remarkably pleasing to an individual, and peculiarly gratifying to his countrymen, to know that almost without an exception, everything the Doctor has written, has been reprinted abroad. This is exceedingly rare in the life of even a public character.

On asking Dr. BATCHELDER if he had to live over his eventful experience, with all its pros and cons, would he be a doctor again, he replied: "Yes, Sir; I never was made for anything else." This shows an instinctive fitness for the ennobling and responsible profession, which, when conscientiously entered into, elevates humanity and exalts existence. The doctor does not smoke, and never did. For many years, he made diseases of the eye and their treatment, his specialty. This indicates a clear mind centred on the minutiae of details, and the command of nerves attuned to practical certainties. In 1825, he tied the carotid artery as a means of cutting off the supply of blood to a large sarcomatous tumor of the lower jaw which he subsequently

removed with success;* but being of a malignant character, it returned in the course of time, and he operated a second time, in the following November. This time one-half of the superior maxillary bone, together with all the diseased parts, were removed by sawing through the vomer, near the symphysis. The condyloid process was also disarticulated from the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. This operation was performed for the first time, it will be remembered, by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and the second time by Dr. BATCHELDER.

Dr. BATCHELDER performed the rhinoplastic operation in 1828, for the first time in this country, and a plastic operation for a new under-lip, for the first time on this side of the Atlantic. Both of these operations proved successful. This shows a mechanical and mathematical mind, and a peculiar sense of surgical adaptability which cannot be entirely acquired. It must be born in a surgeon. There are some "cutters" now living, who seem to have no index finger, but are apparently blessed with many thumbs. In the spring of 1832, Dr. BATCHELDER removed an osteo-sarcomatous tumor, which involved a large portion of the upper jaw. Though there was great hope that the dis-

* This is said to be the first "reported case," where the common carotid had been tied in New England, most likely it was the first time it had ever been ligated as a distinct operation.

case would not return, the fears of the surgeon were realized, and it came back. On performing the second operation, he was obliged to remove the whole bone on the affected side, excepting a small portion of the palate, nasal, and alveolar processes. This was so effectually done, that when the diseased mass had been taken away by saw, knife, etc., the immense cavity, to use the words of the operator himself, "formed by the removal of the tumor from the place near the symphysis, where the alveolar process was sawn through to the external pterygoid process of the sphenoid, and orbital process of the malar, seemed to be entirely free of osseous matter." The patient, Mr. SPAULDING, of New Hartford, recovered, and experienced much relief for some time, but ultimately, the disease returned, for the third time, and he gradually sank under its insidious advances and prostrating effects. In this case, as in the former one, Professor BATCHELDER was enabled to study out the physiological movements of parts that are usually concealed from view; but, owing to the immense cavity that was left in the side of the head, he saw, with ease, the fauces, glottis, epiglottis, and larynx, and what occurred when swallowing or speaking. In speaking to me of this operation, Dr. BATCHELDER remarked:

"It was exceedingly interesting to me, although only for a few moments, to witness the move-

ments of the epiglottis, the laryngeal cartilages, and the larynx as a whole. In the act of speaking, the movements of the glottidean cartilages, the rima glottidis and epiglottis were astonishingly rapid. The epiglottis seemed to be but little concerned in protecting the rima in the act of swallowing. It is true that the substances swallowed, passed down each side of the epiglottis, when at the same time the glottis was drawn up closely under and behind the tongue, as suggested by Professor DALTON. The epiglottis, from the rapidity and flapping kind of its motions, appeared to have considerable influence in modifying the voice. Indeed there seemed to be a sort of coincidence between the movements of these parts and those about the mouth in speaking, or the utterance of words, or syllables. The rima glottidis, and the parts about it, seemed to act synchronously with the lips and parts about the mouth."

Dr. BATCHELDER was the first in this country to remove the head of the femur.

His works are as follows:

1. A case of disease of the Heart—being a Letter addressed to Prof. J. C. WARREN, dated Charleston, N. H., September 1, 1813, and printed in the *N. E. Journal of Medicine and Surgery*.
2. Paper on Fracture of the inferior extremity of the Radius, published in the same journal, May 4, 1818.

3. Treatise on Removal of fragments of needles, from Hands and Feet. Extract from Surgical Lectures.
4. Treatise on the Reduction of the dislocation of the upper end of the Radius.
5. Memoir on the Fracture of the lower extremity of the Radius, when Dr. BATCHELDER was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Mass., 1827.
6. Treatment of Seminal Discharges.
7. Case of a Tumor in the Neck, in which the Innominata had been laid bare nearly its whole length; the pulsations of which, with those of the primitive carotid, were felt by several gentlemen who assisted in the operation. 1846.
8. Fracture of Patella, clavical and olecranon process of the Ulna. *New York Medical and Surgical Reporter*: Edited by Dr. C. T. COLLINS, now of Great Barrington, Mass.
9. Paper on Removal of the Head of the Femur. *New York Medical Journal*.
10. Pathology and Treatment of Dysentery, do. 1851.
11. Treatment of Cholera, do. 1854.
12. Practical Observations on Tracheotomy, as a remedy in Croup, do. 1854.



ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,



ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

“Γατρικὴ Πανδαιμόνιος.”

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS was born in the city of New York, on the fourth day of September, 1789, and, though 76 years of age, and having retired from the busy pursuits of an active professional life, he still cherishes the same love for his honorable calling, and enters fully into all the interesting details of a physician's experience. His father, EBENEZER STEVENS, of Revolutionary repute, formed one of the memorable party, that, urged on by indomitable courage and upright integrity, boarded the vessels in Boston harbor, and cast the taxed tea into the waters of that port. During the war between America and the oppressing English, he enlisted in the Federal army, and fought bravely at the respective battles of Saratoga and Yorktown, having been promoted to the responsible rank of colonel of artillery. At the close of the war, Colonel STEVENS married Miss LEDYARD, whose noble brother, Colonel LEDYARD, fell at Groton. Her nephew



rule over American seas and United States merchantmen. As fate would have it, he was captured by "an English cruiser," and after some delay, landed at Plymouth. Availing himself of the present circumstances, the Doctor wended his way to the schools of London, and sat under the erudite COOPER, at the same time attending the comprehensive lectures of the appreciated ARGENTHY. In the following year, he left the British Isles, and visited Paris, availing himself of the clinical advantages that were unfolded by the experienced BOYER and popular BARON LARREX. Meanwhile, active part had been taken between England and his native country; the Atlantic Ocean sustained warlike vessels of both countries, and it was his fortune to fall in with a British cruiser on his return to the United States. He was taken prisoner a second time, and relanded at Plymouth, where he remained until the proper papers could be taken out and signed, when he was permitted to return to New York in a cartel. Immediately on his arrival, he was created surgeon in the army, a position in which he saw much of practical importance, and proved himself not wanting in efficient usefulness.

Not long after this, Dr. STEVENS was called to fill the chair of Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical Institution; and in 1814, we find him lecturing to ambitious students and discoursing on the play of muscles. In 1818, he was chosen to officiate under the responsible obligations

of Surgeon to the New York Hospital, where he at once carried out the European plan of bedside demonstrations and clinical treatment. This course of instruction was also being followed by Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. A cotemporary of that time said in my presence that it was exceedingly interesting to see the admiring students crowding round these two expounders of the art of cutting, unfolded, as it was, on two distinct and separate principles. Dr. STEVENS remarked before the Academy of Medicine, in speaking of Dr. MOTT's death, that it had been his (Dr. STEVENS's) habit not unfrequently to cut in a manner purposely avoiding neatness, in order to show his students that patients could get well without that delicacy of manipulation and nicety of treatment which some surgeons deemed so essential. On the same occasion, he also stated that he had never known any surgeon who possessed that power of resource in difficult and dangerous emergencies, which seemed so natural to Dr. MOTT. In 1825, he was chosen Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. STEVENS continued to be connected with this and the New York Hospital till his health began to fail, when, in 1838, he resigned his place, and confined himself more particularly to the duties of consulting surgeon in public and private practice. A suitable testimonial was drawn up by those connected with the New York

Hospital and the College, and presented to Dr. STEVENS with appropriate remarks. About this time, he was elected by the regents Emeritus Professor of Surgery, and also Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital, which latter appointment was made by the Governor. A truthful portrait of the Doctor's expressive features was presented by his attached class to the New York Hospital, and was hung on the walls of the Governors' room.

In 1841, Dr. STEVENS was appointed President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by the regents, and continued to fill that honorable position for many years. The New York State Medical Society saw fit to nominate and elect Dr. STEVENS as their President, and when he delivered an able address before the assembled members, both Houses of the Legislature, and other prominent citizens voted for its publication for the benefit of those who had not heard it, and the additional interest of those who had.

Dr. STEVENS' literary attainments in the way of reading and general culture, together with his high standing as a practical surgeon, caused him to be publicly honored by having the title of LL.D., conferred upon his name. In the following year, 1847, he was created Vice-President, and, in 1848, President of the American Medical Association, in which useful organization he has taken the liveliest interest. Not a few of the im-

portant acts in this Association are indebted to Dr. STEVENS' wise forethought for their first inception.

Not long since, Dr. STEVENS retired altogether from the practice of physic, and the equally responsible office of operating surgeon. Being enamored of the rich simplicity of a rural life, he has taken up his residence at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, where his leisure moments are passed in recording for the benefit of future generations the events of the past, and his experience of a varied and interesting life. This autobiography will no doubt find its way to the shelves of many who feel a kindred love for similar subjects. Dr. STEVENS has devoted more of his life to acting, reading, and thinking, than writing; but though his works are few in number, many of the facts contained in them have brought to light important details, and proved of interest to aspiring surgeons. Most of them are to be found in the medical periodicals of the day. In the operating field, Dr. STEVENS has likewise endeavored to ascertain more about present operations and improvements upon them, rather than seek to explore new regions or propose a novel treatment. His suggestions in relation to Alms-houses, and particularly the welfare of the Insane, have been of service in bringing the subject before the proper authorities, and roused the sluggish minds of political speculators to an active sense of their responsibilities.

WILLARD PARKER.



WILLARD PARKER.

"WORTHY MAN."—*Coriolanus*.

WILLARD PARKER, one of the most prominent surgeons of this busy metropolis, was born in Francistown, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, in the year 1802. His ancestors came from the staunch old Puritan stock of New England, a race of men who, when they were right, were *very* right; and when they were wrong, were *very* wrong; a positive branch of humanity that formed, in no small degree, the bone and muscle of much that did good in the hot-headed days of the young colonies. His grandparents took active part in the Revolutionary period of 1776; and in tracing out the truthful account of the battle of Bunker Hill, we find that a relative of his won laurels on the field of action, and received honorable mention at the hands of those capable of judging.* Young PARKER's father was a firm follower of the doctrines promulgated

* See *Historical-Genealogical Magazine*, 1865.

by his ancestors of old, and his mother also entertained the same views as those endorsed by her own parents. The family consisted of four sons and two daughters.

When WILLARD was a mere child, both parents, moved to Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and entered fully into all the practical duties of an agricultural life, near a small village, numbering but few inhabitants. WILLARD was here brought up to become a thorough New England farmer, and worked in the field day after day, from sunrise to sunset, till he arrived at the age of sixteen. This in no small degree contributed to lay in that stock of vitality, endurance, and physical power which has been one of the leading features in Dr. PARKER's industrious career. It also formed a taste for country life and a cherished love for the works of nature, that still continue fresh in the mind of the Doctor, who only recently remarked to me that when he saw the trees budding, and the spring coming in all its rich simplicity and uncontaminated purity, he could hardly restrain himself and keep down to the routine duties of an office-life; so great was his desire to rush over the green fields and drink in delicious perfumes.

However that may be, young PARKER soon discovered that knowledge was power, and strove in all his leisure moments, when the farm work stopped for the day, to peruse those authors easi-

est of access to a youthful mind, and obtain the principles of a good education, until his circumstances would permit of a more enlarged literary experience. Soon, ambition and an intense thirst for knowledge forced him to pursue a speedier way, and accordingly we find him "WILLARD PARKER, teacher," giving instruction to young followers in a neighboring village, about the year 1820.

This was done with a threefold object, all of which he accomplished. Firstly, for the purpose of obtaining more time, in order to study thoroughly the classics and prepare himself for college; secondly, to procure the means necessary for a present livelihood; and thirdly, in order to lay up enough to carry him through his student days free from fiscal difficulties, and in accordance with the morals of his family, who looked upon honesty and the paying of one's debts, as one of the brightest ornaments of a man's respected virtues. WILLARD PARKER continued in this capacity for several years of conscientious labor, when he more fully prepared himself, and finally, passing his examination, was formally admitted to Cambridge College, where he continued a faithful student till he was graduated in 1826. Shortly after receiving his diploma, young PARKER became enamored of the practice of physic and the deeply philosophical wonders of anatomical structure; and accordingly entered

the offices of Drs. WARREN and TOWNSEND, Boston, Massachusetts, who superintended the studies pursued by him. After attending a full course of medical lectures in that city, WILLARD PARKER was graduated Doctor of Medicine from Cambridge College, in the year 1830. On the third day of February, he received his diploma, and put up his sign at once; and on the 4th of March, the month following, only a space of a few weeks, was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and delivered, at once, a course on that subject. This system of didactic instruction he has continued ever since, for a period of some thirty-five years.

Dr. PARKER's Inaugural dissertation for the degree of doctor of medicine, was styled "a Thesis on Nervous Respiration." It evinced a clear head, sound judgment, and a practical view of disease, and embodied excellent principles to be taken into consideration in case of the derangement of the function of breathing. Young PARKER had made many dissections; seen for himself the relative anatomy of the parts, and was practically enabled to go into the details of much of the physiology of that self-sustaining apparatus.

Though Professor PARKER has not written much, what has come from his pen is to the point at issue. And though at times he has maintained theories that have not altogether

met with a favorable reception by men of different scientific views, he certainly has carried out his argument from one step to another, till gratification at the subtlety of his disquisition and the importance of his subject, conduces to interest the reader, and influence the reasoning faculties. His other papers have been on particular cases of abnormal growths, and the eccentric diseases of afflicted humanity. All of them will repay perusal. Dr. PARKER has labored hard, worked continuously, attended faithfully, and been constant to his profession, but he has not yet written enough for the gratification of those who desire it. Experience will now be able to go hand in hand with ability; and information, merged into knowledge, can disclose useful sentiments and propound important axioms.

In conversing with Dr. PARKER one evening, during a social visit at his house, I ventured to ask him if he had to commence life over, would he be a doctor again; that is, were he at liberty to begin life anew, and lay out a fresh course of duty, would he study the profession of medicine? Scarcely had I asked the question, when it was answered with zeal and decision—

“Certainly I would: oh, yes, sir; I have always been interested in medicine and surgery, particularly the saving of a limb.”

I then asked him if he should select a specialty, what would it be?

"Medical treatment and diagnosis as associated with surgical cases. If a man does not familiarize himself with different remedies, and their applicability to certain special disorders resulting from surgical cases, he degenerates into nothing more nor less than a butcher. It is the glory of the profession to save a limb. But that which I particularly regard as beautiful in its results and satisfactory in its issues, is the cutting down for and ligating arteries."

Professor PARKER, has tied the subclavian artery five times. Once he performed the operation within the scaleni muscles, also taking the precaution to apply a ligature to the common carotid and right vertebral arteries for the first time in this country. This was done to prevent regurgitation, but the patient only survived the operation forty-two days, secondary hæmorrhage carrying him off. Most of the doctor's early years were passed in the hospitals of different cities. For two years he was actively engaged in treating the sick and assisting in grave operations at Chelsea hospital, and immediately after he spent one year as resident surgeon in the Massachusetts hospital, where a continued variation of diseases, not a few rare cases of abnormal tumors, singular accidents, and good and bad surgery came under his immediate observation. On visiting this city, and taking up his abode here as a practicing surgeon, he was soon appointed surgeon to New York hospital. And in the early days of Bellevue

hospital suffering, those middle ages of political turpitude, was associated with the able and efficient JAMES R. WOOD, in operating on shattered limbs and endeavoring, by every means in their power, to rescue from threatened dissolution the refuse of humanity, whose neglected frames bore sad testimony to the direful consequences of a non-medical supervision, placed in charge of ignorant and designing overseers, of what could only be termed the dead and dying. Soon however, their wise forethought, and the additional interest taken in the amelioration of their condition by outside practitioners; the appointment of new officers, and the better food and ventilation, told well on the bills of mortality, and now from this seed has grown up a systematic institution worthy the patronage of all men.

As a lecturer Dr. PARKER is very happy in his efforts to propound useful doctrines and unfold interesting aphorisms. His manner is free from all embarrassment, his thoughts are always expressed in a way agreeable to the listener. He does not distract you by gesticulation, neither does he fatigue you by any approach to monotony: but easy in movements, direct in statement, fresh as to matter, firm in axioms and replete with experience, he has met with great success in the estimation of his associates and cotemporaries. Doctor PARKER's voice is gentle, yet not low; rich in its deeper tones, yet not rough in enunciation. There is a distinctness of expression and a fulness of

utterance, that command attention and reward the musical ear.

The principle of incorporating a telling anecdote in the substance of a lecture has not been wanting on many occasions of memorable import. Professor PARKER is too well acquainted with the human intelligence not to appreciate the important fact, that a forcible example of some careless operation, or the truthful exposure of the neglect of duty done, will fix itself more durably on the memory of the ambitious student, than much of anatomical disquisition or the prosy data of constitutional treatment. When we reflect that for over thirty years, Doctor PARKER has addressed an enlightened audience, we are not surprised that his experience has rendered fascinating what might otherwise be pronounced repulsive.

As an operator Doctor PARKER has been very successful. Even in cases rendered complicated by a broken down, wasted life; or debilitated by a cachectic diathesis, he has "cut," dressed, attended, watched over, and finally been rewarded by a freedom from ills in patients whose future seemed doomed, while their present pain was insupportable.

With regard to any particular branch of surgery, there does not seem to be a special favoritism. Dr. PARKER entered the field of practice with a desire to learn all he could; in later years he had endeavored to teach all he knew, and in

the lusty autumn of a well-spent life, he seeks to do all that nature has endowed him with the capabilities of accomplishing. With as large a practice as any surgeon in this city, overrun by applications for assistance, and called away during hours set aside for domestic relaxation and mental culture, Professor PARKER, though possessed of the desire, has not been able to record for the benefit of those who are enamored of such subjects, as many interesting theories as he may have formed. In not a few instances it has been his lot to detect an error in the present system of treatment in some particular case. At another time he has felt the want of some necessary adjuvant, and substituted what was desirable. Now it is of such things that works on surgery are composed. Scarcely a month passes but some new and eminently beneficial discovery is made in analitical chemistry or microscopic anatomy. If after each discovery in the wonderful structure of the human form, the fortunate finder felt bound to write an entire work on anatomy, time and money would be wasted. But it is by permanently recording positive statements of investigated matters, that render it possible hereafter for a tablet of mosaic truth to be constructed that those who pass on in their endeavors to excel, may have an opportunity to live and learn. It is to be hoped that ere many months have passed away, Professor PARKER will record in durable

form the results of his surgical experience, with appropriate remarks of matured reflection.

In appearance Doctor PARKER is erect and well-proportioned, ruddy in countenance, and with a clear, bright, hazel eye, which sparkles with good humor and a vigorous, constitutional look of strength. In height he is above the ordinary size, and his walk that of one whose muscles had been well developed in the performance of healthy exercise and protracted labor. His manner is quick, showing a rapid comprehension of what has been said, while there is an affability of expression, and a courteousness of bearing that disarms the apprehension and inspires confidence. Few doctors work harder, are paid better, or do more good than the subject of the present sketch.

NOTE.—The Trustees of the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum (New York State) recently elected Dr. WILLARD PARKER President, to fill the place rendered vacant by the death of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. Dr. PARKER has accepted, and will probably open the institution before long, with an appropriate and interesting discourse. It is essentially important that this most charitable Home for inebriates should be presided over by a medical man; for their treatment is so often the subject of discussion, that it is as well that the head of its government should not only have a casting vote, but know how to use it.

GURDON BUCK.



GURDON BUCK.

“MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO.”

GURDON BUCK, M. D., was born in the city of New York, on the fourth day of May, 1807. Passing the most of his youth in this metropolis young BUCK pursued the usual course of primary instruction, attending regularly those schools deemed best by his interested parents. Subsequent to this, GURDON advanced in the knowledge of mathematical requirements; studied faithfully the classical dead languages, and was amply fitted for college. His parents, however, determining it more expedient, under existing circumstances, for him to pursue a mercantile life, he went “down town,” and remained many years in the business avocations of commercial engagements. Still the love for improved acquaintance with what has been written by the learned, and the same desire that had once prepared his mind for academic studies, roused the latent feelings for investigation in another path of duty, and accordingly young BUCK entered the

office of Dr. THOMAS COCK, in New York; formally matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and regularly attended the medical lectures at that institution, which could readily boast of the best professional material in this country. Following out the prescribed course, GURDON BUCK was graduated from this College, and received his diploma in the year 1830. The subject of his Thesis was, "The Treatment of various forms of Intermittent Fever."

It is interesting to reflect that the College of Physicians and Surgeons was the offspring of Columbia College. In the course of time it was ~~w~~aned and permitted to regulate its own principles. Recently, however, its Alma Mater has stretched out her fostering arms to receive again the child of her former adoption, and indeed, the harmony of the elements cannot be more pleasing to the contemplation than, to use the words of an eccentric philosopher, "this juxta-position of the primary planets."

Immediately after being the recipient of authority to practice, Dr. BUCK applied for, passed his examination, and was formally appointed House Physician in the New York Hospital, having gone through the various preliminary courses of junior walker, etc., on the medical side. Here the Doctor remained, faithfully attending to his important duties, and deriving

lasting benefit from the practical experience of bedside treatment and the sage counsel of his superiors, for the period of eighteen months. It is only those who seek to compare the different merits between a physician who has passed through a city hospital and one who depends on private practice for the data of future treatment, that the advantage is appreciated. A young student of modern times, if possessed of the proper animus, will derive more instruction and invaluable knowledge as to diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, and autopsy, in one year spent in a hospital, than an aged doctor, who has attended the sick and dying for the protracted period of an eventful lifetime, if not associated with any public asylum, his chances being limited. This is because of the classification of disease in all its various stages and durability; the facility for comparing one kind of an infirmity as affecting many persons with different diatheses, etc.

Imbued with a healthy ambition to improve on passed efforts, Dr. Buck left this country, about the year 1835, in a sailing vessel, and availed himself of the best European principles of surgical education, as propounded by the sage men of the British Isles and the Continent. During the two years he was abroad, Dr. Buck passed twelve months in Paris, three months in Berlin, and six months in Vienna, the last year being spent almost exclusively in Germany.

On his return to America, he was appointed Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, in March, 1837, and has continued to hold this responsible office ever since. During that time, Dr. BUCK has had occasion to originate new and useful methods for the purpose of removing obstacles and alleviating protracted suffering.

Elected a member of the New York Pathological Society, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. BUCK has expended his best energies in behalf of these societies, by contributing his observations on death and disease to their archives, and also, to those of the American Medical Association.

Dr. BUCK was Attending Surgeon to the New York Eye Infirmary for eight or nine years, having been called to fill the place vacated by KEARNEY RODGERS, of worthy mention, and is now Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. As Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Doctor has been faithful in the performance of his duties, when called upon to preside.

Among the principal operations that have been suggested by the Doctor, that of scarification for cedema glottidis* is especially worthy of attention. So also may we enumerate his practical theories of extension by weight and pullies.

* Published at length in Transactions of New York Academy of Medicine.

for the fracture of the thighs.* Also, the removal of a polypus situated in the larynx, and threatening death at every moment. This was performed by Dr. Buck for the first time in this country, and it was the second time only that it had been done in the history of surgery in both hemispheres. He also exsected the elbow in cases of disease, where a necrosed condition called for such a bold step; and exsected the knee-joint, not however, for disease, but where ankylosis was the cause, for the first time in this country. This last operation was an improvement on RHEA BARTON's method, as followed out by those who undertook this bold and, under some circumstances, formidable operation. Dr. Buck regards the method of manipulation in the treatment of recent dislocations, or, in some cases, of subluxations, as superior to the regular method adopted on general principles. His paper on Abscess in the Iliac Fossa† met with a favorable reception, and suggested food for reasoning. He does not approve of the indiscriminate removal of the tonsils for sore throat and a general relaxation of the parts.

Dr. Buck has done much for surgery in a practical way. He has not merely confined himself to the everyday operations of a responsible

* Published at length in Transactions of New York Academy of Medicine.

† Ditto.

After the war broke out, Dr. Buck went down to the battle-field in company with other surgeons from this city, and rendered great assistance on two different occasions. The first time he volunteered his services, was after the battle of Antietam; the second during those bloody days of "Wilderness" memory. During his stay much was seen that was painful, and borne that was exceedingly uncomfortable.

As a writer Dr. Buck is conscientious and reliable, concise and statistical. He masters his subject, before recording it on paper, and when the case is unfolded to view, it is readily comprehended and easily remembered. One is not merely told how he performed a certain operation, and why it was done in a particular way, together with the subsequent and minor results; but a compendious statement of the patient's past history is not unfrequently appended, the better to enable a full and lucid comprehension of the nature and progress of the disease.

Besides various recorded speeches on surgical subjects during the convention of medical associations, and the occasional contributions to the periodical literature of his noble profession, Dr. Buck has published several elaborate papers on important affections and their especial treatment, which are deserving of the careful perusal of all who are interested in similar pursuits. A pamphlet on the "Surgical Treatment of Morbid

Growths within the Larynx, illustrated by an original case and statistical observations, elucidating their nature and forms,"* not only covers the ground, but embraces much of what has been suggested by other practitioners in the way of report, together with a tabular account of the age, cause, voice, respiration, cough, sensations in the larynx, deglutition, duration of the disease, mode of termination, form and nature of tumor, seat of attachment, other lesions of larynx, general remarks, where reported, and when, and by whom—being a complete summary of forty-two cases of morbid growths within the larynx. This brochure is in reality a condensed book of invaluable importance for future reference and mature reflection. In addition to the general handling of the subject, Dr. Buck has given a full and accurate account of a case that came under his own observation, and makes over to it the result of his wide experience in a succinct manner.

Another compendious work forms an admirable subject for an endorsement of the plastic art in surgery. The pamphlet contains six engravings of various operations on a patient for the purpose of partial reconstruction of the face.† The man had been in the army for some time, and was a

* Presented to the American Medical Association, at its session of May, 1853, and subsequently printed.

† Reprinted by permission from the Transactions of the New York Medical Society, Albany, 1854.

victim to overdoses of mercury, which resulted in destruction of a great portion of the maxilla, loss of right eye, and lesion of the ala of the nose and parts of the lips, mouth, and cheek. Dr. Buck, after the most praiseworthy patience, and a series of delicate and, in fact, mathematical operations, by introducing an artificial roof for the mouth, a well-adapted nose-piece, and a cap for the purpose of covering the lower molar teeth of the right side, and also by cutting, reducing as it were, and bringing in apposition proper portions of the face, rendered what was hideous less repulsive, and created a practicable jaw out of a chaos of ruins.

JOHN SWINBURNE.





JOHN SWINBURNE.

"FAVETE LINGUIS."—*Horace.*

JOHN SWINBURNE, the ninth child of PETER and ARTEMESIA SWINBURNE, was born in Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y., in the year 1823. His father came from one of the ancient Anglo-Saxon families, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. They settled in the northern part of the State of New York, which, at that early date, was one vast wilderness. JOHN had six brothers and four sisters; three of the brothers and one sister are now dead.

His father dying when he was a child, was the indirect cause of his being thrown more on his own resources than is generally the case, a circumstance which has probably done more to bring out latent qualities than perhaps all the fostering care of an indulgent parent might have accomplished through years of unceasing devotion. From a youth he attended the county district school, until he attained the age of twenty-one, when, being compelled to assist in supporting

2. Treatment of Fracture of the Femur by simple extension. Published in Transactions of the Medical Society of State of New York. 1859.
3. Introduction of Air into the Uterine Veins, during criminal Abortion, with flexible catheter.
Dr. DALTON says that this is the only authentic case on record. The abortionist afterwards acknowledged that he had employed this method.
4. Two cases of extra Uterine Pregnancy. Published in Trans. N. Y. State Medical Society. 1860.
5. Reduction of the Humerus, after five months neglect.
6. Exsection of the Fibula.
7. Reduction of old-standing Dislocations.
8. Reduction of Humerus, after eighteen weeks delay.
9. Treatment of Fractures of the long bones. 1861.
10. Treatment of Fractures in and near the Elbow-joint. 1861.
11. Poisoning by Aconite: Trial of JOHN HENDRICKSON. 1862.
12. Review of the BUDGE case. Murder or Suicide? 1862.
13. Report on the Peninsular Campaign. Surgical Experience. 1863.
14. Compound and Comminuted Gunshot Fractures of the Thigh, and Means for their Transportation.

JULIUS STEPHEN THEBAUD.





JULIUS STEPHEN THEBAUD.

“MULTUM QUAM MULTA.”

This skillful, popular and successful surgeon was born in Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, on the 28th October, 1827. His parents, American by birth, were blessed with twelve children; nine sons and three daughters. All of them are still living, with the exception of three of Doctor THEBAUD's brothers. Young THEBAUD, the subject of the present sketch, though enamored of literary attainments, and cultivated as to general reading, never availed himself of the benefits to be derived from a classical education; but as soon as his mind sought improvement in the higher orders of self-culture, entered the offices of Drs. SABINE and LEWIS A. SAYRE, in New York city; read medicine in earnest, and pursued, with laudable zeal, the instructive ramifications of anatomical investigations. In a short space of time he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was formally graduated under the auspices of the University of the State of

New York in 1849, when but twenty-two years of age.

Remaining in the city but a few months after receiving his diploma constituting him M. D., he took passage within a few months for Europe, and passed the years 1849-50 and '51 in making the tour of the continent; comparing the French with the English schools of practice; storing in his maleable mind the instructive precepts of the German philosophers, and seeking to derive a healthy benefit from the varied advantages resulting from this mixed course of study.

Nor did he neglect the schools of Italy, where so much attention is paid to diet. Thus many of the embryotic theories of sound men find their way across the wide Atlantic. This general method of medical sight-seeing, together with a proper appreciation of the rare collections of anatomical specimens to be found in the spacious halls of foreign museums, has proved of no little value to Dr. THEBAUD, in the daily rounds of surgical practice. Here and there some Gallic instrument of constitutional torture, or the excelling qualities of a Teutonic sound, has passed the just criticism of his mechanical scrutiny; and the seeds sown in his earlier days of student life have grown into the happiest results, and brought forth the fruits of superior judgment.

On his return to this country, in the latter part of 1851, young THEBAUD was appointed Surgeon

to the New York Dispensary, October 21st. This charitable asylum has been the stepping-stone of many prominent practitioners now taking rank as among the first doctors in this morbid city. In 1851, October 31st, he was also appointed surgeon to the French Benevolent Society, and on the 10th March, 1853, to the responsible position of surgeon to the Demilt Dispensary, a nucleus for hospitable kindness to the diseased poor, which was the beneficent donation to New York, from the excellent lady of good deeds, whose name it bears.

Unless one were to put down in figures and carefully add up the number of patients who annually seek for, and obtain relief, it could not enter into the mind of man to conceive of the enormous percentage, who live by means of this medico-surgical franchise. And this does not include the many thousands who reside in poor-houses or visit the surgical clinics of the several Colleges. Even the attending doctors themselves are amazed after the perusal of the yearly report of the resident physicians.

On the 9th January, 1854, Dr. THEBAUD was elected attending surgeon to the Colored Home Hospital, where he operated successfully on rare and dangerous cases, which involved surgical knowledge and constitutional treatment of no ordinary stamp.

In 1857, April 1st, we find him filling the re-

sponsible position of surgeon to St. Vincent Hospital, whose devoted "sisters" and unsurpassed "lint," have set a noble example to many similar institutions.

In 1858, July 12th, he was duly appointed surgeon to St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, and subsequently occupied the same official capacity, October 4th, 1858, in the Orphan Asylum out of town, whose origin was due to the pure heart and gifted benevolence of Mrs. JOHANNA BETHUNE, the mother of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of high literary and clerical attainments.

Dr. THEBAUD selected as the subject of his thesis "the Foetal heart-sound in Pregnancy;" and has ever since taken a deep interest in all that pertains to child-bearing, and the physiology of fecundation. In fact his specialty for many years has been essentially, treatment of the genito-urinary organs. Not long since while visiting Dr. THEBAUD, he explained to me a new instrument, invented by him after careful ratiocination and many important experiments, which has for its object the forcible rupture of the urethra for chronic strictures, etc. The purpose is two-fold. Firstly, the immediate relief of annoying troubles; and secondly, by this rapid cure the saving of many doctor's fees, by condensing into one fat bill of exchange on health, what by the continued daily or otherwise employment of the sound or bougie, etc., would take time to mitigate

contracted troubles, and effectually relieve the fiscal pouch of over anxious patients. TIEMAN, the successful manufacturer of surgical instruments, is now making one for Dr. THEBAUD, which will prove the correctness of his views and the efficacy of the treatment.

In 1852, May 10th, Dr. THEBAUD was elected a member of the New York Pathological Society; and since that time has not been unmindful of its best interests. This institution is productive of a vast amount of good, and in no slight degree affords ample facilities for a substantial basis on which to found able discussions and sensible theories relative to the diseased body. Provided with an excellent museum, which can boast of some rare specimens of morbid growth, it bids fair in a few years to stand on its own foundation, and become the nucleus of many classified departments. Many there are who have been aided in their investigations, and benefited as to the treatment of their afflicted patients by a regular attendance at the stated meetings. Doctors have not always the time or means to write an elaborate article on some new specimen or enlarged tumor; but willing are they to state briefly their case; tell the simple story of "sudden death" and its cause, and leave the subject to equally interested associates, to relate their experience and bring to bear analogous items. The profession at large are interested in its progress. The time is not

far distant when a suitable building will be erected with its appropriate title of New York Academy of Medicine. And why would it not be equally proper to lay the foundation of a New York Pathological Society, with a large museum, whose spacious shelves should not only contain all that could be ascertained concerning man's physical misfortunes, but also a department where *comparative pathology* displayed to view the destructive troubles of the animal creation?

In 1859, September 7th, Dr. THEBAUD, became a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, whose genial and harmonizing President, Dr. ANDERSON, has for so many years been its efficient head. In 1862, October 18th, he was duly elected a member of the Medical and Surgical Society, and seeks in every way to improve himself, relieve the sick, and instruct the ignorant.

Dr. THEBAUD, is one of those few surgeons who can boast of having successfully performed the hip-joint operation. He has tied the carotid in a child, but six months old, for aneurism. Also ligated many other arteries for similar affections, and performed most if not all of the important operations on the living subject.

In the summer of 1855, a patient, æt. 23, waited on him and stated his trouble—an enormous circocoele. This was the result of thirteen years growth; the young man was the subject of profound melancholy, and nocturnal emissions occurring

three and four nights in succession, and not unfrequently three times the same night. This state of affairs called for immediate action, lest he should sink under the prostrating effects of the unusual drain on his already weakened constitution. Dr. THEBAUD proposed an operation—as all the palliative treatment of former physicians seemed to have proved of no benefit.

The young man at first refused and left; but subsequently returned and yielded to the operation. His memory had rapidly failed. On making the final examination, the scrotum was found to be nearly double its size since the Doctor's first sight of it, about a year before. The right testicle was forced up against the external abdominal ring, while the left, to use his own words, "was soft and flabby, and almost imperceptible among the numerous convolutions of veins by which it was surrounded." Though informed this time that patients lost their lives occasionally either during or after this operation, he stated that he was desperate and would submit.

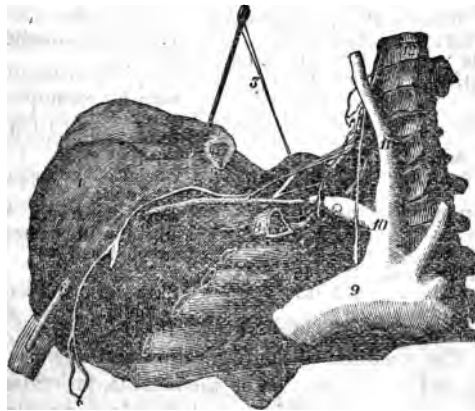
On the 6th of January, 1857, assisted by Drs. VAN BUREN, METCALFE, and THOMAS, the young man's father, and Dr. QUIMBY STIGER, Sr.—being put under the influence of ether by Dr. THOMAS—an incision was made through the skin and cellular tissue from the external abdominal ring to nearly the lower extremity of the scrotum. The veins were carefully dissected out

and separated from the vas deferens and spermatic artery, and a double ligature was then placed around the unnatural bunch as high up as practicable. These distended veins were now cut through just below the ligature; dissected down the artery and vas deferens to the testicle and around it, about which they were found very thick. The bleeding orifices were all tied, and four ligatures placed on the lower openings. The affected testicle was found to be healthy, though very flabby and much atrophied. The wound was then closed as is usual, and cold-water dressings applied. The patient continued to improve, and on the thirty-fourth day the double ligature came away, after eight days of firm traction.

Dr. THEBAUD also operated for aneurism of the sub-clavian artery, at the Colored Home. Though the patient subsequently died of prostration, there are some points in the history of this case worthy of honorable mention.

David Butler, æt. 49, a chimney-sweeper by occupation, entered the Colored Home Hospital January 8th, 1858. His general health had been good up to about three years before, when a small tumor made its appearance in the right axilla, but would disappear on pressure. Some degree of pain was occasionally experienced. The increase of size occurred about one year before he applied for admittance; and a few months after this, it grew rapidly, caused much suffering,

prevented his working, and crowded the shoulder upward and outward. The arm of the affected side was twice its natural size, and he had lost the power of using it.



After the tumor had been cleanly dissected, it measured twenty-seven inches in circumference. On first examining the tumor, Dr. THEBAUD could feel no pulsation, but after the patient was confined in bed for a few days it grew softer and auscultation revealed the aneurismal murmur.

On the 26th of January, Dr. THEBAUD applied a ligature to the sub-clavian just outside the scalenus muscle, without any untoward circumstances to oppose a speedy recovery. The patient was replaced in his bed at 4½ P. M., and by

6 P. M., had recovered from the effects of anaesthesia, and at once asked for something to eat, complaining of much pain at the posterior part of the tumor. A cushion was then placed under it, and brandy given.

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Pulse.</i>	<i>Respiration.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
6 P. M.	154		Took some brandy.
10	130	36, stertorous.	Sleeping.
11.40	100	30	Perspires freely, skin hot, temperature of hand and forearm diminish'd.
Jan. 27.			
7 A. M.	102	40, blowing.	Unconscious during the night.
9.45	104	42	Face clammy. A pint of urine passed involuntarily.
12.30 P. M.	120	45	
3.30	112	35	Skin warm and less moist.
5			Died.

The condition of the respiration and the firmness of the contraction of the maxilla, prevented the administration of as much brandy as was desirable.

The above table, furnished me by Dr. THEBAUD, is not only interesting in its statistical connection, but the balance and alternation of pulse and respiration lend additional importance to a remarkable case. In writing to me on the subject, Dr. THEBAUD said: "The difficulty of the operation consisted in the great displacement of the vessels, and the shoulder being elevated by the enormous tumor above the level of the head." This is the largest sub-clavian aneurism ever treated.

STEPHEN SMITH.





STEPHEN SMITH.

"WORK, AS BELIEVING THAT LABOR IS GAIN."

Queen Isabel.

STEPHEN SMITH, now a resident practitioner of this city, was born in Onondaga county, New York State. His father, having followed agricultural pursuits as an avocation, desired his son to enter upon the same sphere of usefulness, the better to assist in supporting the family, and adding vigor to an already sturdy constitution. Accordingly young STEPHEN remained at home, and became duly indoctrinated in the mysteries of a farmer's life, practically testing its merits, and earnestly endeavoring to become first in a department that has been time-honored since the ancient days of Abraham. In the capacity of plough-boy, thrasher, and tender of his father's flocks, he rapidly grew in the knowledge of husbandry and the rearing of live stock, and continued faithful to his post till within a few months of ripe manhood, when being twenty years of age and experiencing the want of a liberal education,

he felt that inward desire and thirst for knowledge which belong to genius, and acted accordingly. Up to this period, STEPHEN had only been able to avail himself of the pseudo advantages of a poor common school; and that, too, confined to the less busy months of winter. But during that time he had not wasted an opportunity, and though he could not hold valuable information within his grasp, the rudiments that formed this temporary foundation were sufficiently suggestive to enable him to see into the dim vista of hidden wisdom, the different paths to knowledge, and the road to power. At eighteen, he had learned out the school, and by perseverance and literally studying in the middle voice, (namely, I teach myself,) had mastered many of the higher branches of mathematics, geometry, surveying, and even some of the more intricate examples of trigonometry. These latter studies were taken up, apart from school, at intervals of farm labor, or when the inclemency of the weather precluded the possibility of working out of doors.

About this time, young SMITH commenced the study of Latin and Greek, a task most difficult to accomplish, as he had no instructor, and was forced, while in the field, to make out the construction himself, and ponder over the rules he had learned. This course was conscientiously followed till the ambitious student, at the age of twenty, found time to attend two terms at the

Cortland Academy, Homer, New York. So strictly attentive was he to even the minutiae of this higher school, and so earnest was his individual application, that we find him passing his examination, at the end of that period, and entering the senior class of a literary college.

Doubtless, he would have made rapid strides in that capacity had not his elder brother influenced his susceptible mind, and caused him to abandon the literary course laid down for him and become a follower of HIPPOCRATES. Accordingly, he then entered the office of Dr. CALVEB GREEN, of Homer, New York State, late Professor of Materia Medica in the Geneva Medical College. In a short time, he also attended a course of lectures in that institution, which could boast, as members of its faculty, the names of Lee, Hamilton, Hadley, Flint, Webster, and Coventry.

STEPHEN SMITH then entered the office of Professor HAMILTON, at Buffalo, N. Y., and attended his second course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College. In 1849, he became the resident pupil in the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, during the prevalence of the cholera. This constant intercourse with those afflicted with that sad malady, and the peculiar fitness of Dr. FLINT for its treatment, eminently qualified young SMITH to judge of the merits of certain remedies, and above all, avoid the theoretical maxims of inexperienced practitioners.

In the autumn of 1849, Mr. SMITH visited New York, and attended his third course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in due form in the spring of 1850, and forthwith became Doctor of Medicine. Armed with the imprimatur of an excellent faculty, the victor of many obstacles, and the successful farm-boy of a few years back, Dr. SMITH found himself in a strange city, with legalized power to practice, and nobody to treat.

But nothing daunted, by taking, as it were, a retrospective view of the future, he was encouraged, gave up his idea of returning to Buffalo, and having visited Bellevue Hospital, became so attracted by the advantages offered the student, that he at once applied as a candidate for one of the two vacancies then existing; and, though many sought for the same place, he was fortunate enough to pass the rigid examination of the Board, and entered at once upon the responsible duties assigned his position.

During Dr. SMITH's first experience of a Bellevue life, he became interested in the investigations of an unusual case of rupture of the urinary bladder which had come under the skill of an old medical acquaintance. It was suggested to make it the subject of ligation, and the aged practitioner addressed a letter to that effect to the Bellevue doctor. Dr. SMITH at once called in the advising qualities of the attending surgeons, and

found that they were not practically acquainted with that sort of case, excepting Dr. MOTT, who acknowledged that even his experience was limited to one or two, but no more. Finding out that there was a deficiency of information on this subject, and realizing the importance of the case, Dr. SMITH went through the records of the facts, consulted the fathers of surgery, and perused obsolete works, with the settled determination of ascertaining all that had been said and done on the subject. His patience was rewarded, and his perseverance resulted in the collection of some fifty cases. They were at once produced in court, and caused the Judge to decide the case without the usual delay of an argument. This encouraged Dr. SMITH to go deeper into the subject, and he accordingly tabulated them, and rendered each and all easy of ready reference. Dr. VAN BUREN having seen this valuable compendium, not only spoke of it in terms of the highest commendation, but so strongly urged its publication, as a sure means of preserving it from accidental destruction, that Dr. SMITH was induced to look once more into the labyrinths of the past, go over authorities again, and finally prepare a monograph* of seventy-five cases, when but a few weeks before, there was scarcely a surgeon who could have positively asserted that more than one or two cases could be found on record. So im-

* Published in the *New York Journal of Medicine*, May, 1851.

portant was this communication considered, that it was widely circulated in this country, and was subsequently translated abroad into French and German, and may be read at the present time with the deepest interest. This did much for the Doctor. It brought him in direct intercourse with the leading medical men of this city. Dr. MOTT found means to express his gratification in terms of sincere praise, and Dr. PARKER at once extolled his labors, and welcomed the young surgeon to the city.

Another instance, worthy of record, occurred about this time, and may prove of benefit to those unacquainted with the facts. Dr. SMITH having charge of the lying-in wards at the time that many of the patients were the subjects of peritonitis, was requested by Professor CLARK to put his opium treatment to the test. It so happened that four cases required efficient remedies, and Dr. CLARK directed Dr. SMITH to administer nothing but opium, and push that till he produced semi-narcotism. At first, the young doctor gave it so cautiously that it exhibited no perceptible benefit. Prof. CLARK, during his next visit, having perceived Dr. SMITH's timidity, at once took him aside, and in a grave manner said, "Dr. SMITH, have you ever attended a common school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever have a teacher say to you,

'I will whip you to within an inch of your life?'

"Yee, sir, I have."

"Well," said Dr. CLARK, "that is the way I wish you to give opium to these patients—let it be 'to within an inch of their lives.'"

The Doctor now determined to follow implicitly his instructions, and accordingly selecting two reliable nurses, he commenced to administer opium with confidence and in increasing doses. Dr. SMITH visited his patients every hour, night and day, during their treatment, and recorded each change.

The first woman yielded on taking two grains hourly: the second became so stupefied after taking three grains hourly, that he experienced no little difficulty in bringing her back to entire consciousness. The third required four grains hourly, before the opium produced the desired effect. "But the fourth," to use the words of Dr. SMITH in a letter addressed to me on the subject, "was destined to test our valor. She took 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 grains of opium hourly, before even semi-narcotism was reached. At this extreme point, the remedy was maintained for several days, until she took in the aggregate nineteen hundred grains without once vomiting or purging." Gratifying, indeed, must it have been to Dr. CLARK to know that they all recovered. The last woman remained in the hospital.

tal several months, attached to the kitchen. This brought about a change in the treatment of puerperal peritonitis, and formed a new era in the vital statistics, as formerly the greater number died.

On leaving Bellevue Hospital, Dr. SMITH took up his residence in New York city, and continued to contribute occasional articles to the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*. This brought him in contact with Dr. PURPLE, editor of that medical magazine; and accordingly, in 1853, Dr. SMITH became joint proprietor with him. He continued in company with Drs. PURPLE and BULKLEY till 1857, when they both retired, and Dr. SMITH became sole editor, etc. In 1860, this old journal was changed into a weekly, and Dr. SMITH became associated with Drs. HARRIS and SHRADY, as co-editors. In 1861, Dr. HARRIS retired, and Dr. SHRADY continued to report medical lectures and the transactions of societies. When one considers the high tone of that journal, its interesting statistics, and the ability displayed in many of its critical articles, a proper appreciation of the labor involved will be felt. The *Medical Times* was a great success. The subscribers more than doubled in six months, but the war having broken out, it, like many cotemporaries, was forced to succumb, on account of expenses that far exceeded any adequate returns.

In this day of fanciful mimicry, when even

those of strengthened intellect and wide experience yield to the prevailing fashion of some ruling nabob, and dye their thoughts to suit the color of an evanescent prejudice, it is pleasing to the mind and refreshing to the spirit to see one who has ever marked out honest paths of usefulness, and followed no ungainly dicta. DR. SMITH has been stern with himself. Of a naturally kind disposition, and ready to further the advances of those beneath him in the walks of a professional life, he has still remained true to conscience and unbiassed in his actions. Calm in his demeanor, and almost retiring in his outward character, there still burns within his breast a fervent love of knowledge, and most praiseworthy desire to excel, attributes that find congenial sympathy in every student's heart, and meet with cordial plaudits from the old in learning. Each year marks advancement in the Doctor's skill, and finds him richer in the science of his much-loved art.

When a youthful farmer is seen studying the works of learned authors during that portion of the day which is generally set aside for relaxation and pleasing pastime, one may easily predict for him ultimate success in the branch of life that he may choose, providing he follows out the higher instincts of his nature. The same zeal that caused STEPHEN SMITH, *farmer*, to study at the risk of ease, and meet fatigue of body with

didactic discourses, the shortest distance between two given subjects renders the process of remembering more facile to the mind, and brings the man who speaks nearer to his earnest auditors.

During the winter of 1861-62, Dr. SMITH proposed to BALLIÈRE the idea of publishing a handbook of operations for the benefit of surgeons in the field, and otherwise on duty. The Doctor saw the necessity for such a work, and meeting with an immediate response, proceeded at once to prepare the work, and superintend the engravings that were to accompany it; and this, too, while attending private patients, delivering his course of surgical lectures at Bellevue College, and visiting, on the appointed days, hospital patients. This excellent vade mecum proved a great success, and though it appeared about the 1st of May, 1862, met with so rapid a sale that it has gone through five editions, and is now out of print. Many an acting surgeon can bear testimony to the importance of the surgical aphorisms contained in this work, and not a few have derived additional aid from the excellent wood-cuts that adorn the pages, and place at once before the mind's eye the position of parts and the appearance of wounds. No one who has read this manual would fail to retain it.

Even when a student, in the office of Professor HAMILTON, Dr. SMITH became very much interested in the subject of "the legal responsibili-

ties of medical men," and particularly as regards the abuse of power in suits for malpractice. This subject has grown upon him, and ever since, he has never omitted an opportunity to collect facts, lay aside for future reference reports of cases; trials for alleged poisoning; neglect of doctors, or the want of knowledge—in fact, all that he could obtain from the records of the court. This has been done with a view to eventually publishing a work illustrating this branch of medical jurisprudence: and certainly the importance of the subject and the success of Professor HAMILTON's statistics of fractures for the same purpose, will urge him on to a satisfactory completion of what he has undertaken. Already, the Doctor has on file and properly arranged for immediate consultation, not fewer than five hundred cases, embracing every operation in surgery, obstetrics, the administration of every kind of medicine, etc. etc. It is his earnest desire in this book to establish satisfactorily to both the practitioner of law and medicine what is malpractice, and what is not; and also to define beyond dispute the exact relation between doctor and patient. The importance of this undertaking can only be appreciated by those who have perused the accounts of such cases, or been individually interested in their termination. Let a standard once be fixed, that shall govern, beyond appeal, doctors and lawyers, and time, reputation and expense will be saved. The

material has already proved so abundant that Dr. SMITH has determined to divide it into two volumes; the first devoted to surgery, and the second to obstetrics, medicine, specialties, dentistry, druggists, etc. Some ten years since, he sent out a circular and obtained very valuable information, which will appear in due course of time. The most important questions concerning which the Doctor desired to receive answers, were as follows:

1. Names of parties to the suit; court in which case was tried; presiding judge.
2. Date of trial.
3. History of the case, in the treatment of which malpractice was alleged, as nature of disease, injury, etc., complications, treatment, results, etc.
4. Testimony brought forward on the trial; opinions of experts, etc.
5. Opinion, and charge of Judge.
6. Verdict, etc. etc.

It would be well if any one who may peruse these pages should see fit to forward answers to the above questions, and thereby assist in rendering as complete as possible the labors of a distinguished physician.

Dr. SMITH was married, in 1853, to a daughter of E. D. CULVER, Esq., of Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y., then City Judge, and at the present time

United States Minister to Venezuela, South America.

It was mainly due to his energetic suggestions that the Medical Journal Library was established in the city of New York, and every day its value is becoming more and more realized.

In 1865, Dr. SMITH made a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of New York city, particularly the back streets and poorer style of accommodations, and in his official report before the joint committees of the Senate and Assembly, Feb. 13th, enlarged on the causes of disease and death, the necessity of a conscientious inspection, and finished by making some practicable and very feasible suggestions regarding a model health-board. It was listened to with marked attention, and published in the *New York Times*, and is destined to accomplish much good.



ALEXANDER E. HOSACK.

ALEXANDER E. HOSACK.

GENTIL HOMME.

ALEXANDER EDDY HOSACK was born at No. 63 Broadway, New York City, April 6th, 1805, and has passed much of his eventful life in this metropolis. His father, Dr. DAVID HOSACK,* was descended from an old stock of respected ancestors, and married an adopted daughter of Dr. CASPAR WISTAR. The family consisted of three girls and five boys. Though he obtained the best instructors for his son, he neglected no opportunity that could afford facilities to enlighten the mind of his boy, and accordingly placed him under the efficient Dr. AYDLOTT, who subsequently became President of an Indiana College, and whose best interests he was wont to consult. Mr. McPHELAN also assisted in watching over the mental growth of his young pupil, and by his sage counsels and literary attainments increased the already growing love for general reading and sound prin-

* See Dr. S. D. GROSS' Medical Biographies. Also, Life of Dr. HOSACK, by J. W. FRANCIS, Hist. Magazine.

ciples of scholastic duties. Following these several departments, young Alexander became enamored of the classics, and not a little versed in the acquirement of mathematics. It was during these student days that his father induced him to rise early and read carefully Gregory's *Conspetus Medicina*; a work that even now, in this age of wisdom and positive knowledge, ranks high in the scale of learning, and instructs the man of reading while it interests the doctor. One of the reasons why it has proved so effectual in its beneficial results, is because it was written *con amore*, and seemed but the imprint of Dr. GREGORY's own mind. Before writing it, he is said to have read through Cicero once, and Hippocrates twice.

This close application to books, and other predisposing causes, enfeebled the constitution of Alexander so much that he became too weak to follow out the course of a college life, having been subject to bleeding of the lungs. This rendered a classical education out of the question; so the attention of both father and son was turned to a speedy restoration to health; the sanitary laws of exercise and generous diet. In a few months ALEXANDER determined to study medicine, from choice, and accordingly entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated doctor of medicine at the end of the session of 1833-4. It is pleasing indeed for him to recall the fact to mind, that he was the last pupil

of Dr. PHYSIC, and had been an earnest believer in the aphoristic statements of that genial physician, eminent surgeon, and cordial philosopher, Dr. GIBSON.*

Dr. HOSACK's Thesis was prepared with care, and though never published, evinced much that was excellent in reasoning, and sound in treatment. The subject was not a trite one—being "Senile Catarrh," and one that is now the topic of much discussion, and many theories. His father had been a graduate from the same Institution, under Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, and it was this associative feeling that induced him to leave his place of birth and seek instruction from a parent's alma mater. Remaining in the United States only long enough to obtain information as to what was known of medicine and collateral surgery, Dr. HOSACK went abroad and passed three years of intense study and close application at Paris. During 1825-6 and 7, he applied himself faithfully, and became a student under the inspiring guardianship of DUPUYTREN, at the same time that RICORD, a native of the West Indies, and formerly in his father's office, and the celebrated NELATON were fellow students. He also endeavored to keep up with the hasty strides of scientific AMUSSAT, but was forced to surrender to a tired frame and rebelling constitution; for AMUSSAT was wont

* Now residing at Newport, R. I., and practising the amenities of life among those who appreciate a learned man.

to make his students rise at three in the morning and go the rounds of the hospital.

In speaking to me of his experience with AMUSSAT, Dr. HOSACK stated, with emphasis and in admiring accents, that "he was the hardest worker he ever saw." It was this constant application and continued comparative study that has placed AMUSSAT on the list of the worthies of this important century. For eighteen months Dr. HOSACK was an "externe" in the Hôtel-Dieu, and for one year an "interne," filling the place vacated by RICORD.

The doctor's religious faith has been that of Episcopalian, with him a sort of family creed. On returning to this country, Dr. HOSACK commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, and besides the usual treatment of fractures, the amputation of diseased members, and the judicious administration of suitable remedies, he investigated rare cases, and propounded new theories.

One fact alone must ever be worthy of record. Dr. HOSACK was the first practitioner in the city of New York who administered ether as an anæsthetic agent during a surgical operation. He had received a letter from Dr. WARREN about his friend EDDY, on the subject, and at once made a practical experiment. The patient to whom he gave the ether was rendered insensible to all pain—the operation was successfully performed, and

the many physicians and surgeons who were present at this novel meeting, concurred in pronouncing the discovery as sublime and the test most conclusive.* The operations performed by Dr. HOSACK during his first experiments with ether were for stone, amputation, and the removal of two breasts. It is rather a satire on humanity at large, that the two joint discoverers of ether, Drs. MORTON and WELLS, suffered from want, owing to their exertions; the result of trying to derive benefit from this most excellent of boons.

Dr. MORTON has made himself nearly a beggar by his labors, and Dr. Wells, the dentist, not only spent much time and money on his pet theory, but made so many experiments by inhaling both ether and chloroform that his mind became seriously affected. He came to New York and degenerated into the vitriol man—that terrible haunter, who was wont to station himself at dusk in some gloomy corner of a public thoroughfare and throw nitric acid on the elegant shawls and silk dresses of the passers by. Of course he was at last discovered and arrested. Lodged in a cell, he gave way to remorse and des-

* Mrs. HOSACK, the doctor's mother, frequently took tea and played chess with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and PRIESTLY, of honorable memory. She it was who informed the subject of the present sketch that Dr. FRANKLIN had been accustomed to amuse the children of the neighborhood by administering ether to them, and letting those not under its influence laugh at their fellow-playmates.

pondency; severed the left femoral artery with such force that he cut through the adjacent muscles down to the bone; inhaled his beloved anæsthetic, and was found dead, with a red handkerchief thrown over his face.

Dr. HOSACK saw him almost immediately after, but it was too late; and one of the greatest benefactors of mankind passed from earth through the assistance of what has saved hundreds from a lingering pain.

Dr. HOSACK for many years was attending surgeon of the Marine Hospital, and met with much of an interesting and eminently improving character. He was principally instrumental in originating Ward's Island Hospital.

He first introduced SYMES' operation of excision of the elbow in this country. On one occasion he removed stones from a man's bladder, that had been the source of a vast amount of suffering for some eighteen years. The patient was married, and though the doctor removed two stones during the first operation, and subsequently several more, he was enabled to have connection with his wife, and was ultimately blessed with another child. This is a rare case, for as a general rule, lithotomy is almost invariably followed by a comparative emasculation, and those afflicted lose their passionate power in a great degree. It has been the doctor's particular aim to operate without dividing the prostate gland.

and this with abundant success. The idea is a German one.

The doctor has had many diseases, and been prostrated at different periods of his life, owing to his very susceptible nature, and that peculiar idiosyncrasy of some constitutions, which is as dangerous as it is incurable. He has had the yellow fever, been the victim of Asiatic cholera, overcome by typhus fever, and twice nearly lost his life by the destroying effects of bilious remittent fever. Though often overworked by an enlarged practice, the doctor never formed any partnership of a medical character. So happy was his treatment for stone, that in one year he operated with entire satisfaction on eight different patients. One anecdote which the doctor related to me, is exceedingly interesting. A gentleman of much wealth called on him and induced him to remove one of his testicles, for schirrus, the other one having been out some time since. The doctor was satisfied that the diseased one justified the step, and did so. Though effectually castrated, the man fell in love with a young lady, said nothing about deficiency, married her, and confessed to Dr. Hosack, a long time after, that he had had connection every night for three weeks with a great amount of sensual pleasure; but finding it very exhausting, he had desisted.

On another occasion he removed seventeen cal-

culi from a patient* at one time, in the presence of nine doctors; the stones measuring from the size of a hen's egg to an English filbert nut. The man not only recovered, but outlived the nine doctors. This skill in surgery evinced itself at an early age, for when but nineteen years old, he amputated an arm. On three different patients has he tied the external iliac, and each time with success.

In 1833, he invented an instrument for the purpose of rendering the operation for staphyloraphy more complete in its minutiae, as the present instruments designed for its cure were more cumbersome and less exact as to results. When his experiments had been sufficiently tested, Dr. Hosack performed the operation on the first case that offered, in the presence of distinguished associates, and was rewarded by acknowledged praise, and the certainty that his method and apparatus were by far the best in use,

For many years, Dr. Hosack turned his attention to capital punishment, and the various modes adopted for inflicting the ends of justice on the sentenced. Especially did he study the subject of death by hanging, and purposely witnessed the execution of many criminals. The result of his examinations was to the effect that they suffered no pain, but gradually became asphyxiated and lost all power of sensation. In one instance,

* At Cohoes Falls, New York.

the doctor told me that a mulatto, named Hill, had been sold as a slave to a party in New Orleans, and while on his way to Louisiana, had joined a conspiracy, on board the vessel, to seize the captain, and if necessary, put an end to his life. He was discovered, tried, and sentenced to be hung. Through the agency of the officiating clergyman, who administered spiritual consolation to the condemned man, Dr. Hosack obtained an interview, and having explained to him his object in making this scientific request, exacted from him a promise to exhibit, as far as consciousness would admit, the state of his feelings as regards suffering while being hung. Dr. Hosack also persuaded the Marshal to permit the prisoner's arms to be bound so loosely that he was enabled to clap his hands if, as agreed upon, he did not feel pain. The day arrived for the public execution, the place was crowded and all in readiness. Dr. Hosack, as attending surgeon, was permitted to take a favorable position, and watch each movement of the dying man—a whispered recognition told him that poor Hill would keep up signals till the last—and at the given word the body of the unfortunate was hoisted up. Instantly, Hill brought his hands together and continued to clap them gently for the space of one minute and a half, at the end of that time he gradually lowered his arms, and, as it were, lost the power of discrimination, his brain being so

beclouded by dark blood that he could no longer act voluntarily. A few convulsive efforts, followed by immediate death, at length closed the melancholy scene and life became extinct, at the expiration of nine minutes and a half. Now as it was directly the reverse of what the man would have done if he suffered, or the opposite of the natural motions of the arm if he had left them to their instinctive impulse, this is very decided evidence that no pain was endured, and must prove of great value to the scientific world at large, and the lovers of humanity in particular. It is rare indeed to find a punishment as degrading as hanging, and as merciful in its results.

In speaking of the curious effects of hanging on some persons, Dr. HOSACK mentioned to me that celebrated case in Paris, where the mistress of a wealthy nobleman was tried for murdering him. He had been found dead in his room, suspended by the neck. She was the last person seen coming out of his chamber, and every circumstance seemed to point against her as the perpetrator of the crime. But when called upon to answer the charge, she made a statement that not only staggered the court by its singularity, but freed her from punishment, because it was acknowledged by the Judge to be beyond the power of invention to have originated an idea so unparalleled in its uniqueness. This Frenchwoman

confessed that the Duke had dissipated so extensively in his earlier days that his passionate desires could not be sufficiently roused by the ordinary methods of erotic stratagem; so that when he wished to have connection, in order to bring about priapism he was accustomed to hang himself gently and gradually, and this produced the longed-for effect. She stated that on the said melancholy occasion he had excited her anger, and she had not cut him down as soon as usual. The consequence had been death. She was accordingly discharged. Here we have an argument, startling in its character, that hanging not only causes no pain, but at least in one instance was adopted for the express purpose of gratifying the cerebellum.*

Dr. HOSACK was the first physician to examine the body of COLT after he committed suicide. He had been called upon by the officials of the City Prison to attend the criminal at his execution and pronounce the body lifeless after hanging, but the unforeseen intervention of self-destruction brought about other results. It seems that when COLT found out at the last moment, that is in the morning, that there was neither a possibility of escaping nor the least probability of a reprieve, he induced some friend to send him a coffee-pot of hot coffee in which a dagger was concealed. He had then sat down, pointed the

* *Les Causes Célèbres* contain something almost as curious.

weapon over the region of the heart, and with both hands driven it in even beyond the handle. For various reasons, Dr. HOSACK was consulted by GEORGE GRIFFIN, an able lawyer, as to the identity of the body and the chances of COLT's escape. This false theory the doctor exposed at length by a clear and lucid statement, which conclusively proved the fact of his death.*

For several years Dr. HOSACK attended AARON BURR, and was enabled from this close intercourse to learn many interesting facts, and ascertain much that explained what had been concealed from view. Among other things was a singular circumstance that AARON BURR entertained the idea for years that he received MONTGOMERY in his arms as he fell on the battle-field. On close examination, this has been found to be a mistake.

Dr. HOSACK on one occasion asked Mr. BURR if he did not experience at times contrition at having shot HAMILTON? BURR looked at him with a marked expression of stern feeling, and said with emphasis, "No, sir; I could not regret it. Twice he crossed my path. He brought it on himself."

Dr. HOSACK's favorite branch of practice has been that of general surgery, but on asking him some time since if he would be a surgeon again,

* See a full account of the suicide and circumstances of the case in the *Commercial Advertiser* of that date.

I received a comprehensive reply, condensed into the suggestive word, "Never!"

Though he did not take an active part in the armies of the North during the rebellion, Dr. Hosack benefitted many returned soldiers by his sage advice and surgical treatment, and not a few owe him gratitude and life for his courteous assistance in their behalf. One case, in particular, is interesting as an encouraging circumstance. About the middle of the war, a soldier presented himself at the Doctor's office and sought for treatment. He had received a bullet through his chest, which lodged in the scapula. Besides the general inflammation that arises from a gunshot wound, an immense amount of matter, held in the pleural sac, filled up the left side, so that he could with difficulty take a breath, and, on auscultation, the heart was found to be pressed up under the right clavicle. Dr. Hosack at once proposed paracentesis thoracis, and accordingly used a German instrument, most excellent in its adaptability and guarding capabilities against the introduction of air, and drew off one gallon. In all, twenty-two quarts were drawn off, and the man entirely recovered, married, and went to the war again.

Dr. Hosack has operated twenty-three times for stone on different individuals; tied the two carotids for encephaloid tumor, and in one instance cut the portio dura. But especially did he turn his

attention to the removal of tumors in the urinary passages of the female. In not a few cases where the seat of the disease was at the extremity, has he amputated the urethra with signal success and permanent cure. For the removal of the tonsils he prefers the bistoury, as being more expeditious and less annoying to the sufferer. He has extirpated the parotid gland three times, and in particular, suggested, invented, and used an excellent method for curing popliteal aneurism by compressing the femoral artery.

A single woman, Irish by birth, was afflicted with scirrhus of the parotid gland, and sought the Doctor's aid. He operated and removed the tumor by ligating both carotids on the same side, for it was soon absorbed. The woman lived eight years and finally died of dropsy. About this time, Dr. HOSACK witnessed at the New York Hospital a remarkable feat of agility on the part of a negro who had lost his legs. He made a bet with a man that he could climb to the top of the hospital, by means of the lightning-rod, sooner than the man could run up stairs. Stakes were made, the signal given, and the black-sailor won his wager.

Dr. HOSACK is very fond of a good segar, but is of the opinion that smoking is exceedingly injurious to the constitution, unless tempered by a guarded moderation. To him are we indebted for the careful investigation of the pustule ma-

ligne, which demands immediate treatment and active measures. In speaking of the lancing of carbuncles, the Doctor says, "Open any gland that has matter in it, from a whitlow to an abscess."

LIST OF ORIGINAL PAPERS.

I. Description of an Instrument for the Tying of Deep-seated Arteries. Published in Gibson's Surgery and Philadelphia Medical Journal. With a plate. 1824.

II. Remarks on the Various Modes usually adopted for the Removal of the Tonsils. See American Journal of the Medical Sciences, February, 1828.

III. Observations on the Use and Advantages of the Actual Cautey, with cases. Read before the Med. and Phil. Society of New York, Jan. 1831, and printed in Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, May 1831. Philadelphia.

IV. A Memoir on Staphyloraphy, with cases and a description of the instruments requisite for the operation. With plates. Communicated for the Medical Society of the City and County of New York. May 1833.

V. Paper on Sensitive Tumors of the Female Urethra. Vide Gibson's Surgery, vol. 2d, 6th edition, and New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery, July 1839.

VI. Successful Extirpation of a Tumor of the

Parotid, with Observations on the Pathology of that Gland. With a plate. New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, March, 1844.

VII. Case of Popliteal Aneurism cured by Compression with a new Instrument. With a plate. Communicated for the N. Y. Jour. Med. and Collat. Sciences, (new series.) July, 1848.

VIII. Three Operations for Encephaloid Tumors of the Antrum and Superior Maxillary Bone, by Tying the two Carotids of the same side, (right,) together with the Division, in one instance, of the Trunk of Portio Dura. Two successful and one fatal. Never published.

IX. Twenty-three cases of Lithotomy by a Peculiar Operation, without Dividing the Prostate Gland. All successful.

X. Pamphlet on Anæsthesia, with cases. Being the first instance of the use of ether in New York.

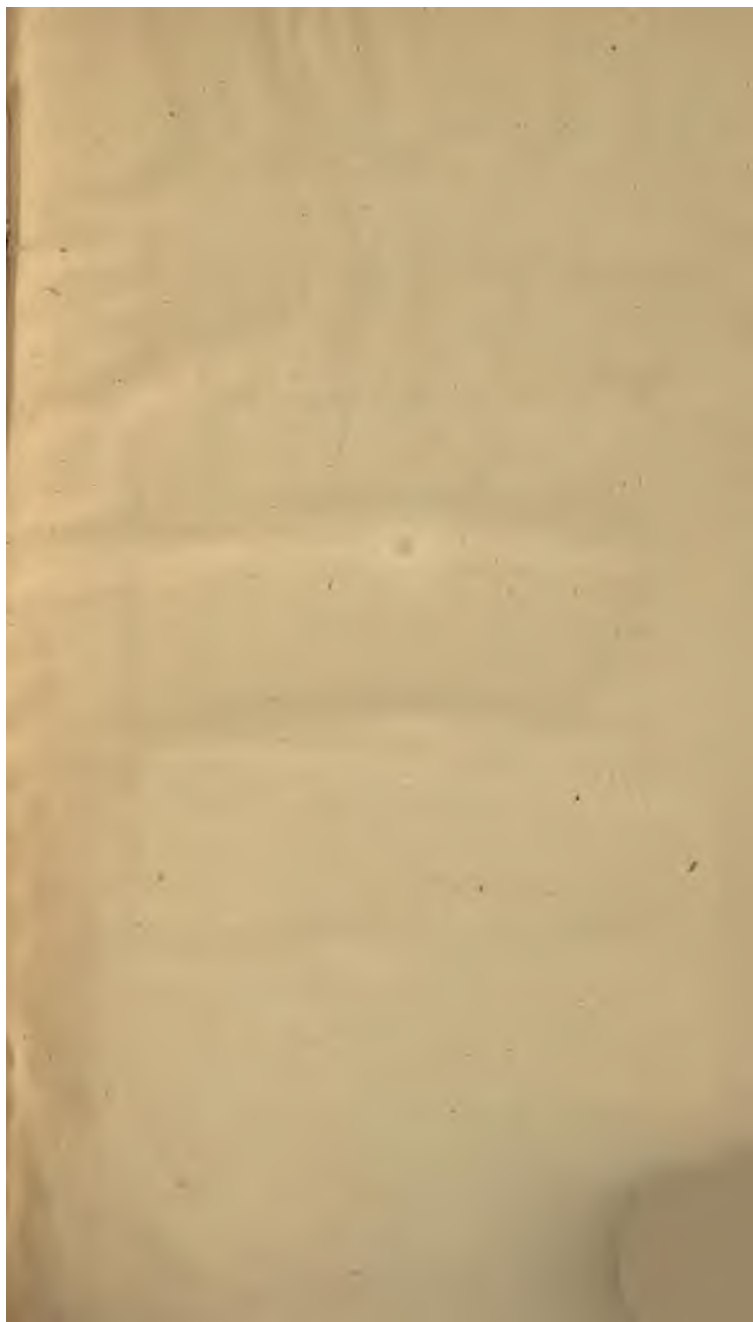
XI. Pustule Maligne and its Treatment.

XII. Congenital Parasitic Tumors.

XIII. History of the Case of the late JOHN KEARNEY RODGERS, M. D. 1 vol., 8vo. Pp. 47. New York, 1851.







LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned
on or before the date last stamped below.

--	--	--

R
293
.F81
1866
LANE
HIST



